PATHFINDER

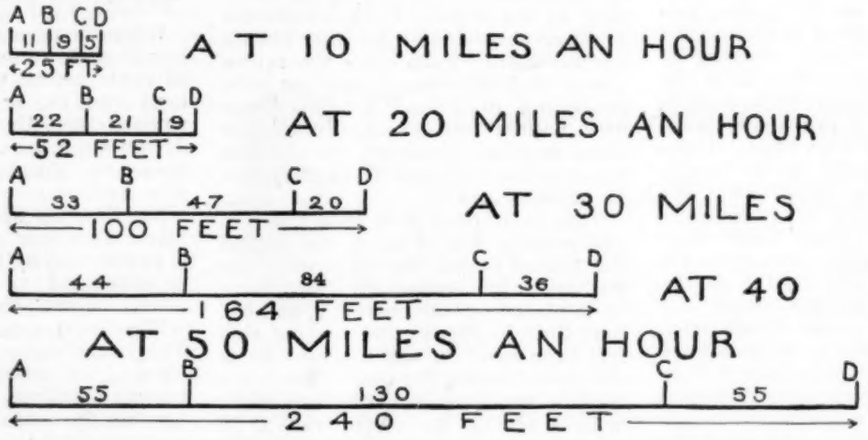
EVERY WEEK FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

FORTY-SECOND YEAR | AUGUST 31, 1935, WASHINGTON, D. C. | NUMBER 2174

The Automobile, Instead of Being a Friend of Man, Has Become an Engine of DEATH

CITIZENS—what are you going to do about it? In a free country there is supposed to be no evil without a remedy. Owing to the frightful and ungovernable speed of the new automobiles, the reckless speeders are leaving in their wake, every day of the year, a list of killed and wounded which rivals the casualty lists of a first-class war. We are supposed to be against war—but we permit this new type of warfare and destruction to go right on with hardly a slap on the wrist of those who are to blame.

"I didn't realize how fast I was going," explained a speeder in Washington who was arrested for shooting along one of the busiest thoroughfares at a speed of 55 miles an hour—where the legal speed limit was 22 miles. It is a fact that most autoists, when brought to book after some accident which they have caused, will have the excuse that they "didn't realize" what they were about. In some cases they are so much under the influence of liquor that their senses are dulled and they forget the responsibility that goes with driving a fast modern car. But we do not mean to say that drunken drivers are the main cause of the trouble. Occasionally some offender does appeal to the mercy of the court on this naive ground: "I was drunk and I didn't realize." It seems to be a quite general view that being drunk is a good alibi nowadays for almost anything.



Pathfinder chart showing the surprising distance an auto will go after the brakes are applied. At each of the five speeds shown, A represents the point where the driver sees the danger, releases the clutch and applies the brakes. From A to B is the distance the car will go during this "transfer time" of three-quarters of a second. From B to C is the distance it will go before it can be slowed down and brought to a stop. This means with four-wheel brakes, in perfect condition, dry roads, etc. From C to D is the additional distance the car will go if the brakes are only passable. If the road surface is slippery or other conditions are unfavorable, the car may go much farther before it will stop—and anything can happen. Going at 50 miles an hour, a car under favorable conditions goes 55 feet before the brakes take effect, and then goes 130 feet more—or 185 feet—before it will be stopped. If the brakes are just ordinary, the car will go 55 feet more—or 240 feet in all.

Dr. E. E. Free, the scientific authority, says in a report just issued: "The opinion of many safety experts that no person who has had even one drink of alcohol is fit to drive a motor car is supported by the report of a committee of the British Medical Association after an official study of the evil. Even a small amount of alcohol often leads the drinker to take risks and make quick decisions less wisely than he would do on nothing but water. A single drink of whisky has been proved by the tests to decrease the liveliness of attention and the perfection of muscular control. Among the most dangerous of the mild alcoholic effects is that the drinker often thinks that he is doing better than usual and is more alert and intelligent, while the truth is exactly the reverse. While no reliable figures have been discovered for the percentage by which automobile accidents are increased by moderate drinking, it is definitely proved that there is serious objection to allowing persons driving cars to take even a single drink.

If it was drink which caused the most of the auto accidents, the evil would bring its own cure and we would not have to worry, for the offenders would be killed off by their own action. But they would also kill a lot of other people too, and do a lot of destruction to property etc. That is one of the worst features of this speed business—that is, it kills and maims numberless people who are wholly innocent, and it causes destruction of property in many cases which the drivers can't pay for.

We must not forget that this high speed is partly the natural result of the modernistic "youth movement"—borrowed from the Russians. According to this "modern" view, a parent should never lift a hand or raise a voice to stop anything that the child happens to want to do. The child must be permitted to develop his powers of "self-expression," it is declared. If the parent tells the child that he "must not" do this or that, that parent is doing a wrong to the child and may be robbing future society of a monumental genius—according to these sillies. Even Lady Astor—a fairly hard-headed Virginia woman who is in the British Parliament—has this modernistic or socialistic slant. She recently told a lot of teachers that a mother is the worst possible person to bring up a child. She advocated the plan of sending every child to a nursery school at the age of two. This twaddle comes right straight from Russia, undiluted. But it illustrates what a difficult job parents have nowadays. Most of them seem to give up trying to "bring up" their children. Sons of the highest officials are so often caught speeding that this is now an old story. Just this week a son of Governor Earle of Pennsylvania was arrested in Connecticut on a charge of speeding. A few days before that, John Roosevelt, a son of the President, was caught making 54 miles an hour on the Albany Post road. The Roose-

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TIMELY TOPICS

AN AMERICAN SIBERIA?

Uncle Sam has one island prison where his toughest "customers" are "quarantined," is planning a second one, and a third and more isolated one has been proposed. Everyone knows about the famous Alcatraz Island prison off the coast of California. Here the nation's most desperate boarders, all of them enjoying life sentences, are being detained and if need be entertained. Attorney General H. S. Cummings has announced plans for a second self-contained island federal prison. These plans call for converting McNeil Island in Puget Sound into a model penal establishment.

But these two island institutions, in spite of the horror they hold for most persons, and in fact most criminals, would seem like tropical paradises compared to a "little vacation retreat" proposed by Col. C. A. Seoane, of the Army Signal Corps. The Colonel would exile long-term convicts to an "American Siberia." As proposed to the Attorney General he would set up a penal colony on the frozen, isolated Rat Islands (their proper name) in the Bering Sea. There are four islands in this group which total approximately 1,000 square miles in area. They are so barren practically nothing will live or grow on them. There are no trees and only sparse vegetation growth can be found. They are in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles from the Alaskan coast, 2,000 miles from Hawaii and 2,000 miles from the nearest point in the United States. These distances make the islands sufficiently remote to make escape from them impossible even in an open boat.

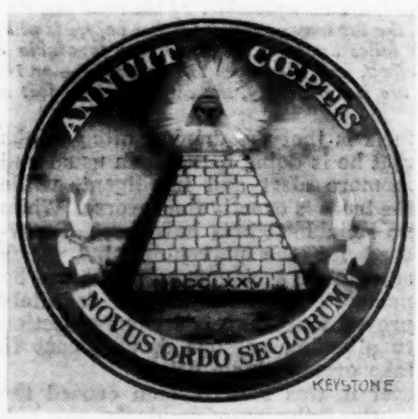
If the proposal of the Colonel were followed all convicts with sentences of more than five years would be exiled there. But he would limit the time served on the Rat group to a maximum of 16 years. This he claims would greatly reduce the continental prison population now running at around 120,000. In his words exile on the Rat group would mean "a long good-by to civilization without hope of pardon, parole or escape." And once on the island he would have the prisoners take up residence, have the entire freedom of the place, their own government and be required to "provide their sustenance through their own endeavors" after only a little assistance from the government at the beginning of their vacation there. A limited amount of offshore sea guarding, he declares, would be all that is necessary, and probably the Colonel is right.

NEW DEAL'S NEW DOLLAR

New Deal proposals so far have failed to give us small change fellows new "baby coins" to jingle, but a new and more resplendent dollar bill is soon to be put into circulation to take the place of present dollar bill. Congress wasn't very much in favor of tapering the coinage of the United States off at the bottom with an Oriental touch. Although Congress "created" the mill 143 years ago no use was found for it until the states started to issue their own "tokens" to take care of sales taxes. The Treasury objected to this "coinage" by the states, but Congress has tabled the legislation on small coins (half-cents and mills) requested by the administration, for this session at least.

Not to be entirely shelved on the money question, however, the administration already has the presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing grinding out 600,000,000 copies of its new and more attractive dollar bill or silver certificate. According to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau the new bill is to be better looking than the present bill—but it won't buy any more food. While the front of the new bill will look about the same as that of the present bill with the picture of George Washington, the signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, etc., the back is being dressed "a la New Deal." Instead of the utilitarian "ONE DOLLAR" on the back, the new bill will bear the Great Seal of the United States—both the familiar obverse and the little known reverse sides. Both sides are reproduced in large figures, side by side. According to Treasury plans these new dollars will eventually replace those now in circulation, the old bills being retired as rapidly as they can be accumulated.

This is the first time both the face and reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States (for its history see Pathfinder of August 10, 1935) have been placed on our currency, and the first time in history the reverse side has been used on any money. As is generally known, the face of the Great Seal is the familiar American eagle with a shield, the olive branch, 13 arrows and the scroll bearing the motto "E Pluribus Unum," meaning "From Many One." The little known reverse side, shown here, depicts an unfinished pyramid surrounded by an eye in a triangular glory. Above the eye is the motto "Annuit Coeptis," which translated says: "He (God) favored our undertakings." The motto at the bottom is: "Novus Ordo Seclorum," meaning "A New Order of the Ages." While this motto was selected by the committee designated by Congress in 1782 to shape a Great Seal and was approved by Congress itself on June 20, 1782, some New Deal opponents have made so bold as to call it the Rooseveltian motto. Whether it can be considered a "Rooseveltian motto" or not, in view of its age, the fact remains that when translated it cleverly fits in with New Deal philosophy and the New Dealer who spotted it for first usage on the nation's currency will no doubt be rewarded for his cleverness.



The little known reverse of the Great Seal of the United States soon to appear along with the more familiar obverse side on crisp new-style New Deal $1 silver certificates.

A close inspection of the picture of the reverse of the Great Seal will reveal that the pyramid bears in Roman numerals the year of the Declaration of Independence. The eye and triangular glory symbolize an all-seeing deity. The pyramid is the symbol of strength and its unfinished condition denotes the belief of the designers of the Great Seal that there was still work to be done.

TREASURY STILL BUYS SILVER

When the price of silver dropped below 66 cents an ounce (it was down to 28 cents before the New Deal) protests from the Senate silver bloc and rumors that Uncle Sam had withdrawn from the silver market caused Secretary Morgenthau to break his rule and disclose the government's silver buying activities. Under the Silver Purchase Act the government is required to build up its silver stocks to one-third of the nation's gold stocks, or until the world price of the white metal reaches $1.29 an ounce. This requirement involves the purchasing of more than 2,000,000,000 ounces of silver, and perhaps more, because the gold stocks of the country are constantly increasing. The last Treasury report showed the government had purchased approximately 500,000,000 ounces, so it still has a long way to go. The government has no real need for all this silver, nor any way to use it except for backing paper money. And it has gold enough to support with ample coverage more than four times the amount of currency now outstanding.

Yet, while little has been said about it, the Treasury has been constantly buying silver. However, this buying has depended largely on the world market. Whenever the world silver price has dipped the government has bought and bought heavily. Buying on a falling market is of course good business and it makes the Treasury least active when prices are steady and most active when speculators liquidate their holdings. In its heaviest transactions since the silver program began the Treasury bought more than 25,500,000 ounces of silver in one day. And according to Secretary Morgenthau purchases on other days were in proportion. These purchases were

made in New York and London. Only newly mined domestic silver is eligible for purchase at the mints at the statutory price of 77.57 cents an ounce.

In spite of the President's definite announcement that the administration planned to carry out to the letter the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act in the public interest and the Treasury's revelation of record buying activities, the silver bloc in Congress does not seem to be satisfied with the progress being made. Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, requested a senatorial investigation of the Treasury's silver buying and Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, prepared a rider to the tax bill which would repeal the silver profits tax and nationalized sections of the Silver Purchase Act. Open silver markets in this country disappeared over a year ago when President Roosevelt nationalized the white metal. The McCarran amendment would return open silver buying to the United States from London. Some quarters predicted the McCarran amendment would be rejected by the House and thrown out in conference.

Senator Thomas

Senator Key Pitman introduced and the Senate passed a resolution for a special investigation of the effects of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 under which the Treasury has been operating. Senator Thomas apparently spoke for most silverites when he charged that the Treasury's policy has fallen short of the goal of silverites—to raise the price of silver until a silver dollar is worth $1. His contention is "there is no use buying a lot of silver if we are just going to use it as token money." He even intimates the government's silver policy has collapsed, declaring the government takes the position that its duty is merely to bring the national reserves of the metal to one-third the gold reserves. The recent decline in the market, he thinks, reflects that attitude. In the meantime, the world price of silver continued to decline slightly, and this despite heavy buying by the United States Treasury in the London market.

GREATER PRODUCTION PLANNED

High domestic wheat prices, and in fact food prices generally, have caused the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to suddenly change its policy of crop reduction to increased production. An announcement by the AAA gives provision for an increase of 5,200,000 acres in wheat plantings of contract signers for the 1936 crop over the planting requirements set in a previous announcement on July 31. This increase allows contract signers to plant a maximum of 95 per cent of their base acreage as compared with the 85 per cent indicated in the new wheat program announcement in July. Such a step, officials say, is taken primarily to assure domestic consumers of continued ample wheat supplies, and in addition is expected to benefit farmers by placing this country in a strengthened position in the world export market.

The potential acreage increase of 5,200,000 acres is 10 per cent of the 52,000,000 acres which may be placed under contract. Production on this increased acreage is expected to serve as an offset to the decrease of 123,000,000 bushels in the federal wheat crop estimates of July 1 and August 1 of this year. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics this is the third consecutive year the United States wheat crop promises to be less than domestic utilization, due mostly to low yields and heavy abandonment. The short crops of the last three years, says this authority, with other influences, have resulted in wheat prices in the United States being maintained at levels unusually high relative to the world market price. Generally speaking they have been 20 to 30 cents higher than would have been expected with more normal yields.

Wallace

But with the return of average or greater than average yields in the United States in 1936 there should be an export surplus.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has also indicated that the AAA would take steps to increase hog production. Notwithstanding, he maintains that the present scarcity and record prices which have made pork, the average man's stand-by, a luxury are not due to the AAA reduction program. He blames it all on the drought of last year. Further AAA plans are expected to be announced since the much debated AAA amendments were passed by Congress. These amendments, it has been claimed, will transform the AAA program into more of a truly adjustment affair than a reduction program. But Secretary Wallace says AAA will not change its goal to control production to a normal supply per capita for the American consumer. In the meantime pork and wheat and other food prices are expected to remain high for some months to come.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Cogress voted one hundred million dollars of the work relief fund for rural electrification and President Roosevelt has allotted it to the newly created Rural Electrification Administration to "initiate, formulate, administer and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy in rural areas." The President has issued executive orders prescribing rules and regulations under which the REA may make loans (no grants) for power and light projects in rural areas now without electric service, and incorporating the Electric Home and Farm Authority as headquarters for the government's nation-wide plumbing and electrical supply business. Morris L. Cooke, REA administrator, has stipulated that as far as possible the rural electrification program will be carried out with labor employed from public relief rolls.

In providing for a program of rural

(Continued on page 15)

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FOREIGN

ITALY

Premier Mussolini and other important officials took part in the funeral services in Roma for Luigi Razza, Minister of Public Works, and the six others who were killed with him in an airplane accident near Cairo.

It was reported important plans and maps having to do with Ethiopia as well as copies of secret treaties concluded with Ethiopian tribes were lost in the plane crash with the result that Italy was in a quandary about her military plans in East Africa.

A slight relaxation in the war between Germany and the Vatican followed Pope Pius's approval of the pacific policy of the new Bishop of Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN

Invitations were sent to the United States, Japan, France and Italy to attend a preliminary naval conference sometime in October. The purpose of the parley is to prepare the way for a formal conference which under the terms of the Washington treaty of 1922 should be held sometime before the expiration of this year. Germany and Russia may later join the informal talks if the signers of the treaty agree to accept the British suggestion that they be included.

The inadequacy of Britain's anti-aircraft defenses due to the ineffectiveness of searchlights was said to have been revealed in night "air raids" over important naval and military centers in the region of Portsmouth.

Lord Halsbury, expert on gas warfare, stated in London no one mask can protect the wearer against the numerous different gases which will be used in air raids in the future.

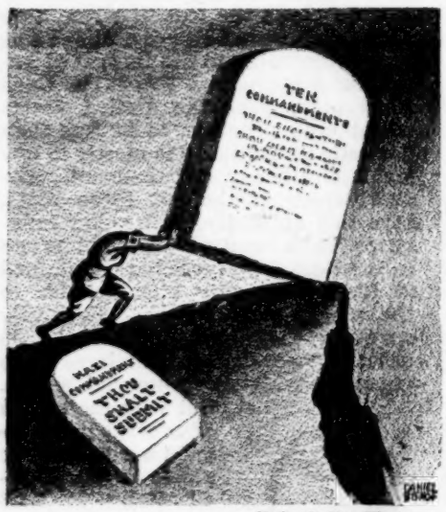
Lord Robert Cecil, former under secretary for foreign affairs, warned of a tragic sequel to 1914 if Britain does not tell Italy in "plain, decisive words" she is not bluffing and will go to any length to prevent war.

GERMANY

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, minister of economics and president of the Reichsbank, in a bold speech at the opening of the Eastern Fair in Koenigsberg, Preussen, warned against the unauthorized terroristic activities of the Nazis against the Jews, churches, Free Masons and others as being "a grave disturbance of the national economy."

National Socialism's No. 1 Jew baiter, Julius Streicher, district leader of Nuernberg, lashed Jews and Catholics in one of the most bitter attacks since the beginning of the Nazi regime at an overflow meeting at the Sportspalast in Berlin. He thundered to the audience of 50,000 met there and in the streets and halls outside: "The world is about to break Jewish domination. They never were the chosen people. I wouldn't want the God who chose them." Catholic bishops he criticized for their conception of mixed marriages and the United States was rebuked with the remark: "It is not America's business what laws we make in our own country."

At the conclusion of his speech the mob rushed to the street bent on anti-Semitic demonstrations, but as all Jews had been warned by their leaders to remain indoors no casualties were reported. Police activity in the capital kept disorders at a minimum. In the provinces, however, anti-Jewish demonstrations continued and more and more Jews planned to leave the Reich with the renewal of the Jewish boycott and the passage of new regulations making it more difficult for Semites to carry on business and even to purchase food.



—St. Louis Star-Times

"I only need one commandment," says Hitler, "and that is, 'Thou shalt submit!'"

Germany's 45 Catholic Bishops met in secret conclave in Fulda to plan counter action to the Nazi attack on Catholicism.

Protestantism was struck a new blow when secret police of Schlesien suppressed the Confessional Synod which was one of the many synods organized in each province to combat the Nazi church administration of Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller.

Maj. Gen. Walther von Reichenau, chief of the ministerial office in the war ministry, was ordered to report for active army service October 1. In his former position he acted as a liaison officer between the army and the government.

Freemasonry's deathknell was sounded with the issue of a decree by Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick calling for the immediate dissolution of all lodges of the fraternity throughout the Reich.

ARGENTINA

The Chaco peace conference has reached a snub on the matter of exchanging prisoners. Paraguay maintains they should be exchanged grade for grade and man for man, while Bolivia holds all should be released at once since the war is now over. Further since 25,000 Bolivians are held by Paraguay and only 2,500 of that nation's soldiers are in the hands of her former adversary an exchange on the basis of the Paraguayan scheme would be unfair to Bolivia.

CHINA

Gareth Jones, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian and former secretary of David Lloyd George, was murdered by Chinese bandits after being held for ransom since the end of July, it was reported in Peiping. Jones with a German was captured in Inner Mongolia, and the latter allowed to proceed to Peiping to secure a ransom of $40,000 for the release of the Englishman.

RUSSIA

Jan Otmar Berson, Polish correspondent in Moskva, was ordered deported at once after he was accused of writing that monkeys and humans were being crossed on an experimental farm "to improve the next generation of the Soviet population."

Four officials of the Ukraine Department of Agriculture were executed and 24 others jailed following their conviction of conspiracy to defraud the government by speculating in horses.

GREECE

Reports reached Athenai the Italian-owned Dodecanese islands in the Aegean Sea have been placed under martial law, a blockade about all of them enforced and the island of Leros converted into a fortress.

JAPAN

Lieut. Gen. Kiyoshi Imai was appointed to succeed the murdered Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata in his post of Director of the Personnel Bureau, War Office.

Jack Medica, flashy Seattle, Wash., natator, plowed through the waters of the Meiji Shrine pool in Tokyo to hang up a new world record in the 400-meter free style in the Japanese-American swimming meet.

ALBANIA

An abortive revolt was staged in the vicinity of Tirane by 35 police and a few citizens. Only two deaths were reported—that of Gen. Leon de Ghilardi, inspector general of the Albanian army, who with his chauffeur was assassinated. The death of the General was the signal for the start of the revolt, that ended with the arrest of most of the insurgents.

NORWAY

Thor Solberg ended his easy-stage flight from New York to Norway in Bergen. It took him 29 days to make the journey.

FRANCE

French foreign trade for the first seven months of this year is at the lowest level since the war with the slump still continuing.

Jose Laval, only daughter of Premier Pierre Laval, was married to Comte Rene de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette, in Paris in the presence of a distinguished company.

Il Duce Wrecks Paris Ethiopian Parley; League Hope Faint

"Doctor" Mussolini very quickly ended the pain of his patient, the tri-power parley in Paris, by a swift twist of the neck. Actually it was the single word "No" which brought on the fatality but whatever the cause the effect is the same. The peace conference there is dead and war between Ethiopia and Italy a virtual certainty.

No one can say the Italian, British and French delegates met in Paris with high hopes. Suffice it to say they met. Ethiopia clamored to be let in on the talks since she was the subject of conversation, but the others thought her ears were likely to redden and so kept her out. Officially, however, they stated Ethiopia could not join them because they were meeting before the sacred ark which was the treaty of 1906, signed by the three of them but not by the African state, and since she had not had a part in that pact (in which she was also the central figure) she could not hope to join in on this.

Prior to the formal opening of the parley the three headmen of the delegations met two by two to do some of the preliminary spade work. Premier Pierre Laval of France talked with British Minister for League of Nations Affairs Capt. Anthony Eden, and later bobbed heads with Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian representative. But it was only by dint of considerable persuasion the Premier was able to bring the Britisher and the Italian together. At that time the Baron told Capt. Eden Italy could not accept Britain's plan for economic concessions in Ethiopia unless Italy had some means of enforcing them and that would only be possible through occupation of the country by troops. Emperor Haile Selassie (even though he couldn't have a delegate at the parley) put in his two cents' worth during this series of informal talks through his Minister to France Tecla Hawariate. The latter went to the Quai d'Orsay and there presented the views of His Imperial Majesty to Premier Laval.

Laval

When the formal talks began Capt. Eden officially presented the British government's plan which was also agreeable to France. This was: 1. The granting of important concessions to Italy in Ethiopia. 2. The granting of rights to Italy to colonize and exploit the rich, sparsely settled portions of the Ethiopian upland under a League of Nations mandate. 3. The offer of an outlet to the sea to Ethiopia in return for her granting Italy these rights. Inasmuch as the Baron had already indicated this proposal would not be pleasing to Mussolini when Eden presented it to him during the informal talks not much hope was held for the scheme. This prediction proved accurate, for Mussolini flatly rejected the Anglo-French plan. With the elimination of this proposal which a British spokesman described as being as far as England could go in the way of concessions there was nothing to do but adjourn the discussions. This Premier Laval did, saying the talks would continue "through diplomatic channels." This was held to be largely a face-saving remark since there is little likelihood of anything more being accomplished in the way of private negotiations. The next step is the League of Nations.

Disappointment was written all over the faces of Captain Eden and Premier Laval at the failure of the parley. The latter was rumored to have a plan up his sleeve of going personally to Roma to plead face to face with Mussolini. The effect on London was a determination not to stop at this point but to prepare for the arraignment of Italy at the league's bar in September. The lifting of the arms embargo against Ethiopia was also considered and at the same time orders went out to increase naval, military and air forces to protect Britain's interests in the Mediterranean and in Africa.

King George in alarm summoned Sir Samual Hoare, foreign secretary, to Sandringham. The calling of an extraordinary session of the cabinet was the result. Particular anxiety was felt over Mussolini's failure to reaffirm Britain's sphere of influence around Lake Tsana in Ethiopia which if captured by Italy would affect Britain's hold on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Additional fears were felt over the statement made by Baron Aloisi as he prepared to leave Paris that Italy "doesn't want to leave Geneva, but, if we are led to the door, we will have to leave." This seems to eliminate any possibility of the league's taking positive action against Il Duce.

In face of the tri-power parley failure the Italo-Ethiopian conciliation commission went back to work to determine the aggressor of the Ualual incident. But the findings of this group (if they ever arrive at any) will have little effect on the final result.

Emperor Haile Selassie appealed once more to the league for the lifting of the arms embargo, saying he feared "massacre" at the hands of Italy unless given the opportunity of securing additional arms and ammunition. He also reversed his previous order and instructed Dr. W. C. Martin, Ethiopian Minister to London, to recruit foreign commissioned and non-commissioned officers for service in the Ethiopian army. With many of his subjects about him as well as representatives of foreign nations the Emperor and Empress went to the service in St. George's Cathedral in Addis Ababa to pray that "God confound our enemies and break their hearts." This appeal was made in the fervent belief nothing can now stay Italy's hand from pursuing her plan of attack and war on the African state. Additional evidence to this effect was seen in the Emperor's order for the concentration of 60,000 troops behind Ethiopia's eastern borders to be ready for a swift drive south onto Italian Somaliland. This movement would counter the expected advance by Italy to Adowa to wipe out in the present campaign what is described as Italy's "shame" in being defeated by the Ethiopians in 1896. The French government, too, anticipating war has mounted long-range guns about the port of Djibouti, French Somaliland, and the cruiser Dumont-Duville ordered there to remain indefinitely.

During the course of the talks and before the final fatal "No" was received Capt. Eden conferred with Theodore J. Marriner, counselor of the United States Embassy in Paris and charge d' affaires in the Ambassador's absence. He was reported to have made an important statement to the American charge who promised to send it on to Washington. It was thought this statement had something to do with close Anglo-American cooperation in a course of action on the outbreak of Italo-Ethiopian hostilities.

Eden

An indication of what may be expected at the League of Nations meeting in September was seen in the announcement the Scandinavian states and Finland were meeting to decide on their course of action at the impending parley at Geneva. Another meeting of importance was held at Amman, Trans-Jordan, where all the Arab chieftains, met to confer on the Italo-Ethiopian situation. One of the conferees was the Emir Saud, son and heir of Ibn Saud, powerful ruler of Saudi Arabia.

Before the Paris conference was even concluded Premier Mussolini was addressing the 15,000 men of the 28th of October division of Blackshirts who were told to "forget diplomatic polemics." "Discourses," he added, "must be abolished, every obstacle must be crushed." A call to arms was issued to the members of the 1911, 1913 and 1914 classes who only served three-months in the army. They must now return and take another dose. And as they take up their guns once more 16,000 new men will enter the air force, bringing its total strength to 200,000 men.

THE TIDE MUST HAVE CAUGHT 'EM

When Flo and Ebenezer met,
The tide was running low.
That meeting, some remember yet
Who saw them—Eb and Flo.

CURRENT EVENTS

WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt visits his Hyde Park home for a short rest and for the family reunion on the occasion of his third son's (Franklin jr.,) 21st birthday.

President signs bill calling for rigid smoke control in the District, and nominates Marion C. Caskie, of Alabama, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Board of Revocation and Restorations revokes or suspends 81 auto drivers' permits from August 1 to 15.

James D. Preston, for 38 years at the Capitol in some official capacity and in recent years Senate librarian, resigns to become assistant to the administrative secretary of the National Archives.

Outstanding patriotic society heads, school officials and District Commissioners heartily approve plans for gigantic Constitution Day celebration on September 17.

Commissioner Hazen welcomes colored Shriners.

BANKING

Report of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation says 14,124 banking institutions, representing all but 1,664 of the nation's licensed banks, wrote $1,130,000,000 in accumulated losses off their asset ledgers in 1934, this big sweep of questionable paper being made possible by the inflow of $650,000,000 in new capital supplied largely by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

O'Connor

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, reports increase in deposits in national banks throughout the country, but decreases in loans and rediscounts. Total assets of the 5,431 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands were shown by the last call statement to aggregate $26,061,360,000.

AVIATION

President approves Wilcox Army air base bill, but says he will not recommend immediate construction. Bill authorizes establishment of an elaborate air defense system throughout the nation.

The new Air Mail Act, recently signed by President Roosevelt, sets forth regulations for the handling of mails by private carriers on post office contracts and places supervision over contractors in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Pan-American Clipper flying boat completes flight from Honolulu to Midway and Wake Islands and starts 4,992-mile flight back to Alameda, Cal.

Expansion of American airways during 1936, declares C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, "will be unparalleled."

REPEAL

Repeal of prohibition has put the Treasury in the bootleg business. Instead of dumping what illegal liquor the revenue agents confiscate into the sewer it is tested and if found of good quality it is used by the government wherever possible. During the past five months more than 30,000 gallons have been distributed by the Treasury's procurement division, most of it grain alcohol.

Treasury claims its law-enforcement activities have drastically reduced the number of smugglers in "rum row" off the American coasts.

SPORTS

Sir Malcolm Campbell, British auto speed king, arrives with his famous racer, "Bluebird," for another try to establish a 300-mile-an-hour mark. This time he will make his attempt on the Bonnesville salt flats in Northwestern Utah.

Sir Malcolm Campbell's powerful record-breaking Bluebird racer.

Ex-heavyweight champion Max Baer is training, "seriously," for his forthcoming fight with Joe Louis, Detroit's brown bomber.

American Wightman Cup team, composed of outstanding women tennis stars, sweeps series with British players at Forest Hills, N. Y., retaining the international trophy for the fifth straight year. Helen Wills Moody did not play.

RAILROADS

Approximately 60,000 miles of railroad in this country are waiting to be taken out of the hands of receivers and trustees under the Sumners bill (known also as the Eastman bill) designed to facilitate reorganization of bankrupt railroads. Some rail executives are not much in favor of the bill because they claim it disregards property rights.

GENERAL

Approximately 55,000 National Guardsmen and regular soldiers from eight states join the First Army concentration at Pine Camp, N. Y., in the nation's greatest peace time mobilization for two weeks of mimic warfare.

American Liberty League charges New Deal legislation tends to "create machinery susceptible to use by a depotism."

—Chicago Herald-Examiner

Lesson No. 1. The good of the country is more important than the good of the party.

Methodists evolve plan which would effect between 1940 and 1944 a complete reunion of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Northern), the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

Louisiana's Square Dealers Association, claiming a membership of 70,000 voters, plans alliance with other Long foes in that state.

Farmers at Plattsburg, Mo., block attempt of the federal government to conduct a farm foreclosure sale and beat up a U. S. marshal and his aids.

Hopi Indian priests find a plentiful crop of snakes for their weird annual rain prayer dances.

COURTS

Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco denies plea of three state of Washington milling companies for a restraining order to prevent collection of AAA processing taxes.

But Federal Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, at Baltimore, rules the hog processing taxes under AAA are unconstitutional and restrains the government from collecting from a meat packer.

In a suit filed in United States District Court at San Francisco, California becomes the first state to challenge the constitutionality of the AAA and its processing taxes.

The AAA won again when Judge Murray Hulbert, in United States District Court at New York, dismissed injunction suits seeking to prevent the government from collecting the processing and compensating taxes.

FARMING

A United States weather forecaster reveals a new drought threatens the corn crop in large sections of the corn-growing Middle West.

According to Dr. S. A. Jones, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, America this year produced the smallest number of hens since 1925.

In the opinion of Senator McNary, of Oregon, minority leader in the Senate, the biggest problem confronting the Republican party is to find a substitute to offer the farmers of the West and Middle West for the AAA and processing taxes.

The humble potato (spud) is placed

under the rule of AAA. If the usual AAA procedure is followed production will be severely curtailed to increase the price to potato farmers.

Tobacco growers vote to continue AAA program.

Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture reports a nine per cent increase in egg production, but the total production is still 10 per cent below average.

Seed supplies of the principal grass and meadow crops are expected to be much more ample this year than last.

LABOR

Although the Wagner Labor Relations Act was signed by President Roosevelt over six weeks ago, the Labor Department so far has failed to appoint a three-man board to administer it. This act outlaws company unions and guarantees labor's right to bargain collectively, and has been legally a law since July 5.

Republican leaders hail organized labor's reported refusal to aid in Constitution changes.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, attacks statement by the Department of Commerce that "labor is receiving a larger portion of total income today than it did in 1929." He contends labor lost more heavily by the depression than any other group. He predicts the federation will pursue a "broad, flexible policy" in determining how mass production industry employees should be organized.

Organized labor plans to use the Wagner Act to fight company unions and has selected the steel industry, which is said to be over 90 per cent company union, as the showdown battleground.

PEOPLE

Senator William E. Borah, leading in the first Republican straw vote for possible standard bearers, is reported to be ready to accept the Republican nomination for president if it is offered to him. Col. Knox is still running second and Gov. Landon, of Kansas, third in the so-called poll.

Former President Herbert Hoover urges G. O. P. to go "West" for a presidential candidate next year, but he didn't say "how far."

Rear Admiral Charles Conard, supply Corps of the Navy, becomes paymaster general of the Navy and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, succeeding Rear Admiral Christian Peoples, now serving as director of the procurement division of the Treasury Department.

Jon Lindbergh, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, celebrates his third birthday with a party at the Morrow summer cottage in Maine.

Senator Huey P. Long announces he will be a candidate for president in 1936—"if the Republicans go Hoover, the Democrats Roosevelt and there is no other liberal candidate."

Gov. Martin L. Davey, of Ohio, forestalls determination of Republican politicians to force an election this year of a representative-at-large to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Rep. Truax. This possible test of the New Deal strength in a pivotal state was delayed by the Governor when he put off the election until November 1936.

American good will junket including 48 members of the Senate and headed by Vice President Garner, will embark for the Philippines in October. They will visit Yokohama and Tokyo, Japan. New Philippine government is paying all expenses of the junket.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior under President Harding, and Mrs. Fall, fight order to vacate their ranch home at Three Rivers, N. Mex. Five years ago a Doheny concern took the 750,000-acre ranch over on a mortgage foreclosure and now arrangements have been made to sell it to a cattle company.

Mrs. Adena Miller Rich is selected to succeed the late Jane Addams as president of Hull House, famous Chicago welfare unit.

Mrs. John W. Parker, Houston, Tex., woman planter, says the Roosevelt administration farm policies have saved the South and the southern planter and sharecropper, declaring attacks on Roosevelt and the AAA are nothing but propaganda.

Former Senator James A. Reed, Democrat of Missouri, names three men he believes can defeat President Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination in 1936—Senator Harry Byrd, of Virginia, former Governor Alfred Smith, of New York, and former Governor Albert Ritchie, of Maryland.

TAXES

Wright Matthews, assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says 95 per cent of federal income taxpayers file their returns and make their payments "without a quibble," while the remaining five per cent furnish all the complaints.

Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declares "this is no time to consider any interference with business enterprise" and charges the "tax-the-wealthy" bill will bring indiscriminate regulation of American business which should concern the states.

—Washington News

"The promissory note"—the President's promise to change any part of the New Deal that didn't work.

After striking against high meat prices for four successive weeks irate Detroit housewives march on Washington to demand abolition of AAA processing taxes.

District of Columbia tax collector announces increase of over $1,700,000 in the District's revenues during the past fiscal year.

Catherine Curtis, National Director of Women Investors in America, declares the New Deal "wealth" tax program communistic and a menace to family life.

GOVERNMENT

Treasury reveals that obligations of the United States in the hands of the public and which will mature within 12 months amount to over $5,308,350,500.

Works Progress Administrator Hopkins reports rapid strides in work-relief program and claims well over 600,000 persons have been given jobs. Hopkins drops the rule that 90 per cent of labor on work-relief contract projects must come from relief rolls, and stipulates that union labor might be supplied work relief contractors from lists furnished by recognized unions of union workers on relief.

Home Owner's Loan Corporation reports it has received about $60,000 from anonymous interest payers and is now seeking to find the owners to give them due credit. HOLC foreclosures take big jump.

While the federal budget this year has totaled over $8,520,000,000, the 1937 estimates are expected to total slightly more than four billion, including three billion for ordinary government expenditures and one billion for relief and other New Deal agencies.

Veterans' camps in the South are to be abandoned by the Relief Administration, the veterans going into CCC camps and on work-relief projects.

United States government signs new basic treaty and supplemental agreements with Panama under which the United States no longer guarantees that government's independence and gives up its right to preserve order in Panama City and Colon.

Commerce Department reports gains in international trade in war materials.

DEATHS

Will Rogers, noted humorist, and Wiley Post, one-eyed Magellan of the air who flew twice around the world, in crash near Point Barrow, Alaska, on their vacation flight to that farthest north settlement under the American flag. Mourned by all the world, their bodies are recovered and flown back to Oklahoma by Joe Crosson, intimate friend of both men, for burial.

William S. Corby, 69, bakery magnate, at Moultonboro, N. H.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, 75, feminist leader and writer, suicide, at the home of her daughter in Pasadena, Cal.

CONGRESS

Spurred by sight of adjournment which leaders assured was no mirage Congress rolled up its sleeves and tackled the mass of pending legislation with new vigor. This renewed activity followed a conference of its leaders with President Roosevelt at which it was decided Congress should immediately enact all or most of a 11-point program, close up shop and go home. These eleventh hour measures included the Guffey coal bill; gold clause legislation; utilities control; the wealth-tax measure; liquor control; Walsh labor contract act; TVA amendments; oil bill; railroad reorganization measure; rivers and harbors measure; and a third deficiency bill (to provide funds for operation of the social security act.) In order to head off a threatened filibuster by Senators Nye and Bone leaders were forced to agree to consideration of a neutrality measure preventing shipment of arms to warring nations, etc.

At the time of the White House conference these measures were in various stages of enactment; in conference were the wealth-tax, utilities holding company, alcohol control, TVA amendments, gold clause suit invalidation, and the rivers and harbors measures; the Walsh labor bill had been passed by the Senate; but the deficiency measure, railroad reorganization, oil legislation and the Guffey coal bill required action of both houses.

But as usual when adjournment is the bait both legislative bodies got busy. The Senate swung into action and in record time passed the Connally oil bill which would give the consent of Congress to the ratification of existing oil production pacts between six states and permit other states to ratify such agreements. It would authorize the President to set import quotas with the advice of the Tariff Commission and make permanent the present "hot oil" law barring interstate shipment of oil produced in excess of state agreements.

By a vote of 57 to 22 the upper house adopted and sent into conference the new wealth-tax bill after defeating attempts of Senator La Follette and others to amend it so as to dip into incomes in the lower brackets. An agreement was quickly reached when the House accepted substitution of increased estate for new inheritance taxes and the Senate accepted increases in surtaxes running up to 70 per cent beginning with $50,000 incomes instead of at $1,000,000. Other conference agreements provided: A system of taxes on intercompany dividends; graduated corporation income taxes varying from 12½ to 15 per cent; a new rate of $1.40 per $1,000 on capital stock; and increased taxes on gifts. Senate amendments banning future issues of tax-exempt securities and repealing the silver-profits tax were discarded. Additional revenue was estimated at $249,000,000.

There was little opposition to the Frazier-Lemke farm credit bill which quickly passed the Senate without a record vote. Designed to replace the five-year moratorium law passed in the adjournment rush last year (later ruled unconstitutional), the new act provides for farm bankruptcy proceedings after which, on payment of a fixed rental, the farmer would retain possession of his property for three years before final settlement. A new railroad retirement bill (also designed to replace a measure voided by the courts) was passed by the upper house by a vote of 76 to three and promptly accepted by the House without opposition. It would authorize Treasury appropriations for pensions to railway veterans who had served 30 years or had reached the age of 65. It carried no taxing provisions, but another bill originating in the House Ways and Means Committee would tax the railroads to pay the pensions.

Equal speed was shown on the House side where, after defeating attempts to re-insert an amendment which would have permitted the Secretary of the Interior to buy submarginal coal lands for retirement from production, the House passed the Guffey soft coal bill by a vote of 194 to 168. It would create a national bituminous coal commission to administer a wage, hour, trade practice and price-fixing code for the industry. It would force compliance by use of taxation—levying a tax of 15 per cent on the value of coal and returning 90 per cent of the tax to those operators who conformed to the codes and retaining all of that paid by operators who did not. There would be a set-up of 23 district boards for the purpose of dealing with price regulation. An amendment offered by Rep. Glenn Griswold would assure small operators a larger voice in affairs of these boards and another by Rep. John R. Mitchell (Tennessee) would forbid commissioners to hire close relatives.

In the meantime conferees agreed upon the disputed provisions of the Glass-Steagall 1935 banking reform act. As sent to the President it provided for reorganization of the Federal Reserve Board under a new name and comprising seven members appointed by the President for 14-year terms at salaries of $15,000 each. The Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, now ex-officio members, would be removed from membership. Broad authority was granted the board to raise or lower bank reserve requirements and rediscount rates; date by which all state banks with deposits of $1,000,000 or more must become members of the Federal Reserve System in order to retain their deposit insurance was moved up to 1942; but the Glass amendment to permit commercial banks to resume underwriting securities was struck out.

—Washington Star

Even after the rich have been soaked, the little fellow will find that he still has the biggest part of the debt to pay.

Another "must" measure was rushed through to enactment when both House and Senate quickly passed the Wheeler railroad re-organization act. It was along lines proposed by Co-ordinator of Transportation Joseph B. Eastman and designed to reduce heavy capital structures and resulting fixed charges by re-organization. This bill is a wide departure from the present law in that it would permit the courts, on recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to approve reorganization plans of two-thirds of the creditors and stockholders if such course was deemed best for all. Under the present law one-third could block such action.

Both houses passed a resolution authorizing expenditure up to $25,000 for the purchase of the "Winnie Mae," globe-circling airplane owned by the late Wiley Post. It would be placed in the Smithsonian Institution with other famous planes. Also, Rep. Will Rogers offered a resolution directing the Treasury to strike off special gold medals in recognition of Post and Will Rogers, cowboy humorist. Meanwhile, Senator Royal S. Copeland called together his special air investigating committee and mapped plans for investigation of the Alaskan crash which took the lives of the two men. A Senate resolution, offered by Senator William G. McAdoo, setting aside a special reservation in Arlington Cemetery for them was adopted by the upper house. Rep. Parker Corning proposed the issue of a special Rogers postage stamp.

On recommendation of Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee the House unanimously passed a bill specifically exempting employees of foreign governments from paying American income taxes while in this country. This bill resulted from the discovery of Secretary Morgenthau that there was no actual law providing these exemptions other than diplomatic courtesy. Other governments extend a like exemption to Americans.

Apparently tired of dodging congressional investigators who had dogged his trail for weeks, Howard C. Hopson, utility magnate, appeared before the House Rules Committee.

—New York Times

An Old Trick, But It Worked

While Hopson was being questioned by the House, Senate investigators attempted to serve a summons on him but Hopson through the alleged aid of House employees evaded service of the subpoena. Both Hopson and his attorney were then cited for contempt by the Senate but charges were withheld following the promise of the House committee that they would be available for Senate questioning. Hopson admitted to Senate probers that he was the author of various telegrams bearing the signature of his secretary, that he had threatened to withdraw advertising from certain newspapers because of their "half-baked" editorials against the utilities and that he had advised attempts to "win over" others. He also told them he was the author of telegraphic comments to a newspaper chain about "dictatorship." Pressed by the committee to reveal his income Hopson said he received $50,000 from the Associated Gas and Electric Company but said he did not know how much he received from smaller companies under A. G. E. This, he said, would probably range from $300,000 to $500,000. He admitted advising "playing up" of the "widows and orphans" angle. Although he resented what he termed "prying" into his private affairs he freely admitted the part he had played in the campaign against the bill and truculently asked "What of it?" Indications were that the investigation would be carried on next year when Congress convened again.

Conferees agreed on the TVA amendments permitting duplication of private power lines and sale of surplus power. Also accepted the $614,000,000 bill authorizing nationwide river and harbor improvement including Parker and Grand Coulee dams.

Introduced by Minority Leader Bertrand Snell and accompanied by Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Rhode Island's new congressman, Charles S. Risk, took oath of office. His first official act was to vote against the Guffey coal bill, thus carrying out his campaign pledge of opposing the New Deal "lock, stock and barrel."

Thousands are Wed Annually in Elkton Marriage Marts

Every year thousands of the nation's citizens in all walks of life from the day laborer to the society pillar and "idle rich" flock to the quiet little Maryland town of Elkton to be married. And of course there are reasons why this town of 3,500 inhabitants does a marriage business estimated to net the town $70,000 annually. To begin with the Maryland marriage laws are very liberal. But the chief reasons for its flourishing marriage marts are that the town is easily accessible and that wedding ceremonies are performed at all hours of the day and night with no questions asked. So couples both young and old, including elopers, workers who cannot afford to take time off from their jobs to be wedded and nightlife "celebrators" who frequently wake up in the morning to find themselves in possession of a legal mate, alike seek this marriage haven. So well known has the town become that vaudeville comedians have placed it in the joke-cracking class with Reno, Nev., famous for its quick and easy divorces. But disregarding the jokes, marriage is actually the biggest industry of this town which has become nationally known as America's Gretna Green.

Gretna Green, in case you have forgotten, is a little Scotch village near the river Sark which sprung into prominence about the middle of the 18th century because of its lax marriage rules. In 1754 a law was enacted abolishing clandestine or secret marriages in England. After that year all couples who wished to keep their marital status secret for one reason or another were forced to seek the hospitality of Scotland where the wedding ceremony consisted of little more than the announcement of the couple's intentions in the presence of witnesses and where any one could officiate at such ceremony. Ideally located on the border Gretna Green secured the lion's share of England's matrimonial visitors to Scotland but the traffic practically ceased after the passage of a law in 1856 requiring one of the contracting parties to reside in Scotland for at least three weeks prior to the wedding. Yet even in its hey-day the Scottish Gretna Green marriages rarely exceeded 200 couples in any single year while at Elkton the number ranges from 4,000 to 6,000 annually. Even in 1930, conceded to be an off-year, 3,464 marriages were performed.

Like Gretna Green the location of the Maryland town is ideal to make it the center of the marriage trade. If a circle with a radius of 150 miles were drawn with Elkton as the center it would include the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and numerous smaller ones; all of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland; and considerable portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Bus lines pass through the town and it is served by the main line of a major railroad. On their arrival by train the bridal couple find a wealth of taxi-drivers willing and eager to "show them the ropes," where to get the ring (one of the town barbers keeps a choice assortment on hand) and the way to the minister's house where the bonds of matrimony are quickly tied. This welcome is all the warmer because the ministers and cab-drivers once had a fee-splitting arrangement. This was prohibited by the town council but it is said that much the same arrangement still exists through a "gentleman's agreement" and various subterfuges.

In the past those arriving in town by auto have had little trouble in finding their way about. Hardly would they enter the town limits before they were greeted by large signs, most of them illuminated at night, erected in front yards, informing one and all that

Minister
Marriage Licenses

were to be had there. In driving through the town recently the writer counted seven such signs without once leaving the main highway, one of which was close to the railway station. Nor do the lodging houses fail to extend the hand of welcome to the adventurers in matrimony. Signs were seen informing the public of hotel accommodations for "Newlyweds" as well as for "Tourists & Travelers."

However, these "guideposts to happiness" no longer point the way to the homes of the clergy. Strong opposition has risen to the "marrying parsons" and the advertising of their business. Irate ministers succeeded in getting a bill introduced at the last session of the state legislature prohibiting such advertising along the state highways. Although the measure was overlooked during closing rush the Elkton town council recently adopted a town ordinance forbidding such signs within the town limits; so down they came but the ministers have threatened to carry the matter into the high courts.

The late Rev. William R. Moon, a retired minister, was credited with being the first minister to advertise himself as a "marrying parson." In the 15 years he lived in Elkton he was credited with marrying more than 50,000 persons—but some of the present resident pastors have made a fair start toward eclipsing his record. These marriages are likely to be somewhat of a disappointment to those of a fastidious nature because of the lack of a bridal atmosphere, their brevity and speed. (It is said that witnesses and a ring are not always required). But, as one minister commented to this writer, "A wedding that takes but 10 minutes is just as binding and sacred before the Lord as one that takes 10 hours."

The cooing stops with the honeymoon but the billing goes on forever.

EDITORIAL

There's one thing that the government hasn't been able to find out, with all its facilities, and that is, who starts all the lies that circulate so freely in every community.

¶

Woodrow Wilson was right when he got off that famous epigram: "There are two kinds of men who come to Washington—those who swell, and those who grow."

¶

If the baby's bank has any money in it, you better hide it. The tax man's coming around soon.

¶

MOVIES AND IDEALS DON'T MIX

THE newspapers report that Joan Blondell, one of the leading screen favorites, and her husband are being divorced—in spite of the fact that they have a cute little nine months old boy. Those queer persons known as movie "fans" have been stuffed full of write-ups which made it out that here, at least, was one movie marriage which was really ideal. This of course is nothing more than the age-old stage ballyhoo. Girls have sniveled, old ladies have waxed poetic and male crooners have drooled and made monkeys of themselves over this "romantic" match. It is of just such drivel that the "fan" magazines are made up. Joan Blondell is one of the best-liked and most respected of all the screen stars—but that doesn't mean that her experience with marriage could be any different from the general run of stage marriages.

Romance doesn't stay mixed with the show business in any of its many-sided forms. Show life is hard on everybody connected with it. If an actor is a true artist, his life belongs to the public. It is a maudlin sentiment which seeks to drag private affairs out into the limelight, for they don't belong there. The demands of the drama are so severe and so exclusive that there is no place in such a life for home-loving people. Stage virtues and domestic virtues are absolute opposites. The temptations of stage life are such as to leave no place for the ordinary emotions and normal ties. The publicity people should quit using the tremolo stop when they are trying to play on the susceptibilities and the pocketbooks of the gullible public. Actors are actors, and actresses are actresses. They are none of them models, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the public to assume that they are, or can be. In nearly every family there is at least one girl who wants to go on the stage. Parents can't prevent this desire, for it is natural. A certain percentage of people born are bound to be show people. If they don't make a hit in the show business they can descend to politics—where showmanship and fakery draw rich rewards. The histrionic ability is strongly hereditary. It cannot be suppressed, and should not be. But let no girl go into any form of stage life and expect that it will be all romance—or even part romance. If she could butt her head up against the actualities, the romance would be gone forever. If she could know of the snubs and insults, she would stay at home.

We used to know a young man in Washington who was in love with a stage beauty who had an international reputation. This girl had been played up by her publicity agents as just a little nicer than any angel. She was pictured as the quintessence of sweetness and light. She was represented as even purer than the famous soap which was advertised to be 99 99/100ths per cent pure—at five cents a cake. This young man was so far gone that he got a chance to go on the stage with this actress, as a "supe" or "extra." He lingered near the object of his dreams hoping for a whiff of her blonde hair, which was claimed to emit ambrosial fragrance. He hoped she might cast just one glance at him and that he could some way make her realize how much he worshiped her. Unfortunately, something delayed one scene and the temper of the beloved one became ruffled. She broke into a torrent of profanity which so completely disillusioned our hero that he never wanted to see her or hear of her again.

Which merely proves that people with delicate sensibilities and high ideals should stay away from the show business.

¶

"I don't work when it's hot," was the reply made by a man who was recently offered a job to fix a leaky roof. How well this typifies the modern spirit which is seeking to remake the world!

¶

Someone must have the money. A Washington store advertises a combination radio and phonograph for $985.

¶

Jazz is dying says a music publisher. So probably that's why it sounds that way.

¶

KIPLING OUTDONE

THE Pathfinder recently poked a little fun at the weakly diluted poetastry which Rudyard Kipling, the famous English poet, had recently foisted on a long-suffering world. We said that our poetry machine (Poetic License No. 23) could do better than Kipling, and we still say so. But we must now yield the poetic crown to a nameless bard who has just been unearthed in Washington. Whoever this poet it, he is a master of the poetic art. If his name is ever revealed we will proclaim it so that his fame may go rolling down the corridors of time and not be buried in ignominy and oblivion. The Pathfinder a while ago had an article on "The Long and Short of It." We quoted passages of English from those two master men of Congress—Huey Long, Senator from Louisiana, and Dewey Short, Representative from Missouri. This irresistible topic has inspired the poem we are about to quote. It was brought to light by George Rothwell Brown, a distinguished journalist connected with the Washington Herald. If you don't like that sort of thing, don't read it. But we think it's one of the best brain products of the present era. Think what Kipling could tell the world if he could only command such telling English as this:

Dewey Short from the city of Kan,
Hughey Long from old Lousan,
Came to Congress and Senate, too,
Spreading abroad their ballyhoo.

Hughey and Dewey, Long and Short,
Filling the cockeyed world with sport.
One stands for sharing all the wealth,
The other preaches for perfect health.

Dewey Short and Hughey Long,
Saying it loud and saying it strong,
Telling the world what they'll do or have doed,
This pair of wonderful pulchritude.

Long and Short, Hughey and Dewey,
Filling the world with plenty of hooey.
One has a wonderful mop of hair,
The other is open to the upper air.

Dewey Short and Hughey Long,
One with laughter, the other with song—
One preaches and prances, shouts and sings,
The other does numerous other things.

The moons come up in the city of Kan,
The moons go down in old Lousan—
For endless cycles through and through
Still echoes the same old ballyhoo,
Dewey Short and Hughey Long
Still saying it loud, still saying it strong.

¶

The stores sell hardly any hairpins any more. It surely is a dirty trick to deprive woman of her readiest weapon, repair tool and universal fixer. We think there should be something in the Democratic platform about it next time.

OWED TO MY PURSE

O "trash," as Shakespeare calls thee, burden light,
With thy contracted sides and gaping mouth
Which never has been filled nor satisfied,
(Nor ever will be, sadly do I fear.)
Much easier borne, if heavier thou wert:
O friend, that never yet refused to give,
If thou hadst aught to give, mine own again
Returning me, though not with usury;
One earthly friend I envy not the least,
Though prosperous thou be and opulent;
Could I but hear thy mellow silvery tones,
Which, voiceless, speak in words of eloquence
And touch the hearts of rich and poor alike,
I'd bid them plead my cause with this rude world,
This cruel, heedless world, this world of woe,
This grinding, heartless world that loves us not,
Unless we speak in accents such as thine.
But thou art dumb; in vain I look to thee;
Hence abject must I lie; obscure, unknown,
Unless I rise by overmastering worth.

—Rev. A. C. Miller.

MARKETING

The Alexander Hamilton Institute corroborates what the Pathfinder believes is ahead when it says: "A good harvest in 1935 will be augmented by a bumper harvest in 1936—which will provide one of the chief requisites of a business revival." Other students of conditions are all equally hopeful—though almost all of them warn that we must not kid ourselves into believing that another "boom" is ahead. In fact, there is almost a complete absence of the factors which would prove that a boom is coming. Even though war is expected, it is not expected to develop strongly this year. Otherwise the trend of commodity prices would be up, instead of down. Even tin—that most haughty of international "kings"—has had to take a knockdown just lately. That is, the price has been reduced, and the output increased. Copper had already taken a fall and the reduced prices of that metal are resulting in very satisfactory increases in sales. Junk metal is in demand. Much of this goes to Japan and other countries where this material is made over into all sorts of gimcracks to sell, at ruinous prices, back to our own people or to our old customers abroad. Right in Washington the stores just now are featuring six full-sized electric lamp bulbs for 25 cents. Even granted that these are very poor lamps and that they are made by cheap girl help in Japanese cottages, the fact remains that such prices as these have a very bad effect on industry and labor in the United States.

Sales of scrap iron and steel to foreign countries have recently jumped to the highest point since the World war started. Japan and Italy are the two biggest buyers of this material—which is evidently going to be used for war purposes. There is something of a war scare in Europe, but as the Pathfinder has pointed out, there is nothing whatever to indicate that there are going to be big sales of war material in the near future. Experts say that the British government will be compelled to put a stop to the expansion of Italy in Africa. If the British insiders really believed there was a war coming—especially a war in which they would be involved—we would see the prices of rubber, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, etc., jumping out of sight. England's checkmate of Mussolini's ambitions is already "discounted" in the world of speculation, it appears.

This line-up is also reflected in our own markets. The official index of 784 leading commodities continues to show a tendency downward, after reaching the peak for this year last May. Nevertheless, all prices tend to be "firm"—that is, there are no signs just now of any big slump in any leading staple. Both wheat and corn prices have jogged up and down, under the influence of the conflicting reports which always come in from the crop world at this time. With frost in Canada damaging much wheat, the world price will naturally be stimulated. Reports from abroad also indicate some reduced production of wheat—but still the supply is more than the demand.

The corn and hog markets—so closely tied together—seem to have become the footballs of chance. New crop corn is now relieving the pressure. There are fewer hogs in sight than at any time for over 30 years—and this means that pork will continue to be a rich man's luxury. Some packing plants are closing up and discharging their workers. Live hog prices have been softening a little lately, partly as a result of the consumers' refusal to pay the high prices. Fresh pork "loins"—that is, the choicest portion of the pig—have reached the highest level ever known—$30 in Chicago. Of course everybody is blaming everybody else. Some farmers are denouncing the government policies, while others are voting almost unanimously to continue them. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and his aids are kept busy denying the charge that the "plow-under" program had anything to do with the high prices of pork. At the same time, the Department of Agriculture has just changed its wheat program for the coming year and ordered that the crop curtailment is to be only five per cent, instead of the 15 already decided on. Secretary Wallace says this is not a backdown or an about-face but that it is merely what is to be expected from a real production program for the farmers. Chester Davis, crop adjustment administrator of the Department of Agriculture, has also assured the cotton planters that the cotton plans will be continued. He repelled those critics who are complaining against the decrease of our exports—especially cotton. The United States, he says, can't afford to "sell our cotton farmers and the fertility of our farms for a five or six cent price for raw cotton." The administration plans for building up our foreign market seem to be working at last. The purpose, according to these ideals, is for Americans to buy MORE goods from other countries, so that those countries may be rehabilitated economically and eventually be able to buy our surplus products. After many delays, these plans are now bearing fruit. In June, for instance, our imports from Japan showed an increase of $1,500,000, while our exports to that country were lower by $2,000,000. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs, feed and other necessities are now being imported. But these items are very small when compared with the total volume of production in the United States.

—Chicago Herald-Examiner

Does Uncle Sam want to share his wealthy market with that foreign fellow?

The general feeling in business and industry continues to be more optimistic, in spite of the constant fears of governmental policies and drastic new laws. One of the best signs is that steel production has once more gone above the 50 mark. Sales of farm machinery are reported big—but it remains to be seen whether these purchases are all wise. Railroad freight continues on the skids. It has now fallen not only below this time last year but is 14 per cent below this time in 1933. The railroads are hoping for a little aid when the bus and truck lines are brought into the general transportation plan, as is provided for in a new law. But there is a doubtful future for all the railroads—unless they can see the light and reduce charges to their patrons. Bank clearings continue better—being six per cent above last year. Store sales average 14 per cent more. Building of homes is more than double what it was a year ago—but the totals are dismally low after all. The general index of business activity shows a gain of 10 per cent in a year. More cotton is being used in this country, and that's a good sign, but July exports of this staple were off 10 per cent. The cotton carryover this year is put at 7,200,000 bales, against 7,744,000 last year and 8,165,000 in 1933.

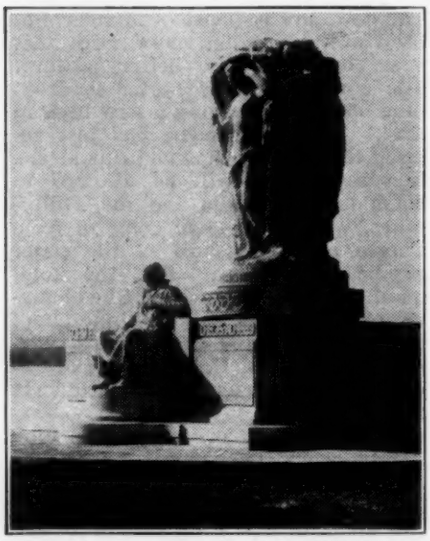
The dairy business seems to be gaining a little more stability, though the prices are not adjusted quite right. The cows are reduced in number, but they are averaging more milk this year, owing to the better pasture. The consumption of butter is dropping off, after reaching a new high in 1934. The government has just revised the sugar quotas and this means that less sugar will be allowed to come in from Cuba and the Philippines, while more will come in from Puerto Rico and most of the sugar producing nations. But the total quantity of imports will not be changed. Sugar prices will continue about steady. According to the latest government figures, the total "cash income" of the farmers for the first six months of this year was $2,585,000,000, which is 10 per cent more than for the same period last year. The benefit payments and rentals totaled $286,000,000 this half-year, which is just about double what they were last year. The authorities estimate that the increased income of the farmers will continue. In the cotton belt it's the other way round—farm receipts and benefits are both below a year ago.

CAPITAL CHAT

Members of the present House of Representatives are taking no chances on the promise of a short session next year. They have had to stick to the job for eight solid, hot months this year. Next year (Congress meets again on January 3) being election year for everybody from the President on down, except of course those members of the Senate whose terms do not happen to expire then, leaders have been talking about making it a short session. But with vivid first hand knowledge of what Washington summers can be, the House isn't letting any one fool it about a short session. To insure their comfort members of the House adopted a Senate amendment to the second deficiency appropriations bill providing $2,550,000 for air conditioning the entire Capitol and all of both the Senate and House office buildings. So no matter how sultry it gets in the capital next summer it will always be cool on Capitol Hill, except perhaps for the billows of hot air shot off by various members.

Speaking of cooling systems, the shortage of adequate swimming and wading pools in the District has caused some one in the District Department of Playgrounds to think up the idea of traveling shower baths. Consisting of arrangements of pipes with numerous shower nozzles, these traveling showers are taken from street to street which police set aside for the exclusive use of children using the shower. There they are connected with fire plugs and the rolling shower has arrived to amuse the youngsters.

Without a doubt the biggest attraction of the Golden Jubilee Convention of the American Philatelic Society was the society's exhibition of stamp treasures in the main foyer of the National Museum on Constitution avenue throughout August. President Roosevelt, who is one of the nation's leading stamp collectors and who exhibited part of his large collection, in his letter of welcome to the philatelists said, in part: "I feel that the choice of the nation's capital for the celebration of this auspicious meeting was well conceived, since in this city more subjects of interest to stamp collectors have been centered than in any other. The original painting depicted on the two cent Columbian issue, for example, hangs in the Capitol, the Ericsson Memorial, unveiled by the Crown Prince of Sweden and shown on a recent commemorative stamp, stands along the bank of the historic Potomac within full view of the noble Lincoln Memorial reproduced on our one dollar stamp. Charles A. Lindbergh's epochal plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, the Great Seal of the United States shown on the 16-cent Special Delivery Air Mail stamp, the White House and of course the Capitol itself, are likewise to be seen here."



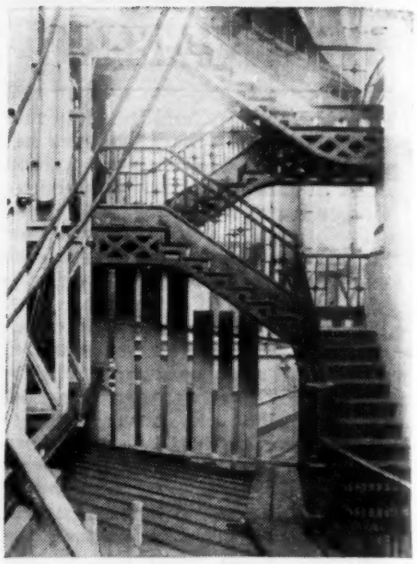
Beautiful Ericsson Memorial on Riverside drive in West Potomac Park, Washington. This memorial was shown on a recent commemorative stamp. It was erected to the memory of John Ericsson, inventor and constructor of the Monitor of Civil war fame.

Many folks can still recall former President Herbert Hoover's prediction, made during the 1932 campaign, that if the Democrats won "grass will be growing in the streets." The New Deal has turned the country upside-down and inside-out so much with fervent activity that grass is not growing in any street in any town in the sense that Mr. Hoover meant. Particularly is this so in Washington where 150,000 persons have been added to the government pay roll. Besides these added government workers thousands and thousands of job seekers, business leaders and others parade Washington's streets daily. This not only keeps the grass down, but there is now fear of them wearing the sidewalks and streets out. However, the Hoover prediction has been fulfilled, at least in one instance. While Hoover was president a new street in Washington was christened "Hoover Road." Recent investigation has revealed that grass is now growing in this street or road.

Abandoned and almost forgotten since 1865 Gen. Robert E. Lee's famed wine cellar at the Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery has been restored and "restocked" with empty old bottles. Work of restoring the wine room has been in progress for five years. Now it contains about 400 bottles, a whisky barrel, and two kegs. A wine press is to be added later. Some of the bottles date back to 1800 and all have been covered with dust, mildew and cobwebs.

That new electric range for the White House is the invention of George A. Hughes. Made of stainless steel and chromium, it is 24 feet long and cost approximately $5,000. With its ensemble of ranges, roasters, ovens, etc., it can cook a formal dinner for 150 persons at a time.

Like all domes that of the Capitol needs constant care if it is to remain in good condition. Since its outer surface is constructed largely of iron it has to be painted on an average of once in every four years, when it takes about 3,000 gallons of paint. In the meantime attendants have to watch out for rusty spots and touch them up. This happens to be the year when this painting task falls due and the work is now being done under the supervision of Arthur E. Cook, supervising engineer of the building. Painting this crowning glory of the Capitol is no little job. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet five inches; from the roof balustrade, 27 feet 11 inches. The diameter of the dome at the base is 135 feet five inches. Being of iron it weighs 8,909,200 pounds and expands and contracts as temperatures change.

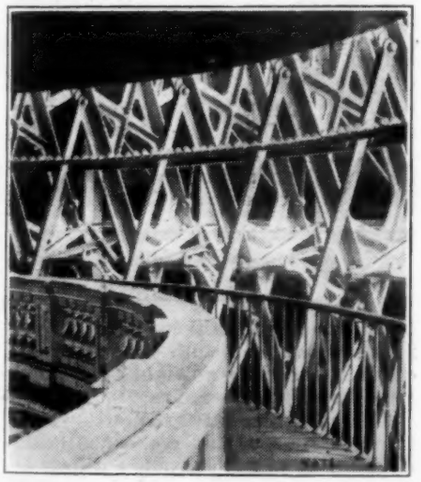


This picture shows a portion of the exterior stairway leading to the Capitol dome.

Work on the interior of the new $10,000,000 marble abode for the great Supreme Court of the United States is now being rushed to completion and will be on schedule if finished by October 3, which will only be a short while before the high tribunal convenes for its fall session. What fate these "nine old gentlemen" hold for the AAA and possibly other New Deal legislation will be decided in this handsome new home. Not only is the interior of the building elaborately decorated, but made-to-order furniture, designed especially for the building and the justices of the Supreme Court, is now being fashioned in some half a dozen factories. Most of the furniture is to be in early American type and of walnut. In the court room and in the justices' chambers, however, mahogany will prevail. The marble walls of the court room are being draped with silk velvet curtains to overcome any possible ringing and reverberating. Soft carpets and overstuffed furniture also aid the acoustics.

So many job hunters have descended on Washington in recent years and months that the government is considering sending out warnings that it needs no more help. Reports that the New Deal has increased Uncle Sam's pay roll by 150,000 persons have apparently started rumors through the

land that more workers are wanted in Washington. That of course is an absurdity. Ever since the New Deal rolled into office Washington has been swarming with young and old from the 48 states. As a result the jobs are already filled and in many instances where agencies have been discontinued or curtailed the workers have been laid off. Any one contemplating a long trek to Washington in search of a government job should first make sure that there are certain vacancies which he or she is qualified to fill. Many Congressmen have had to stand the expense of transporting disappointed constituents back home because they had made the mistake of making the trek on the strength of a silly rumor or unauthoritative report. While it is true, as the Civil Service Commission recently reported, that most of the 150,000 employees added to the federal pay roll by the New Deal were largely appointed without examination any Congressman can tell his constituents how difficult it is to work the patronage dispensers. It is also true that many of those who have taken a chance and gone to Washington have luckily gotten jobs. This means that the patronage dispensers have found jobs for many of their friends. But most of these jobs are temporary. According to the Civil Service Commission the classified service has shown only a slight gain.



Here is a view of the passageway inside the Capitol's metal dome.

For the fiscal year 1935 the commission examined 342,758 persons, but of this number only 21,063 were appointed to the classified and 5,017 to the unclassified service. The best procedure for one trying for a Civil Service job is to take the examination for the job they think they are qualified for in their own district.

WEEK'S ADD-A-LAFF

Advertisement in Melstone (Mont.) messenger—

Rose's
Cafe
God Eats at All Hours
A Satisfied Patron is Our
Best Advertisement

PERSONALITIES

The Empress Waizaro Menen of Ethiopia is not one of the most active women at the court in Addis Ababa and probably won't ever be. This is because she is much too much overweight—a common failing among Ethiopian women. The last Empress was unable to use her legs at all unless supported on each side by a servant. Until Haile Selassie was crowned Emperor, Waizaro Menen remained much in seclusion, because the Empress Zauditu was co-ruler with her husband at the time and the presence of two reigning queens at social functions made an awkward situation. While leading this veiled existence the present Empress devoted herself to the welfare of her six children and to the wellbeing of a group of orphans she gathered under her wing. For these latter she has maintained a carpet factory which she keeps going by contributions from her private purse. Waizaro Menen, now 45, is known as a woman with simple tastes, although she is reputed to have inherited vast wealth from her brother, the late Emperor Lej Yasu.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler of Germany has a sister, Paula, who lives in Wien, Austria, in seclusion. She is unmarried, 38, looks much like the German leader, but is shorter and stockier. She was in love with an artist 15 years ago, but at that time her brother was starting the Nazi program and she felt devotion to the "Cause" was more important than love. When in Germany she appears as little as possible and when she does always in the plainest of dark dresses and hats. In furnishing her apartment, however, she has displayed a taste for interior decoration and a liking for gay colors.

Gordon Browning, President Roosevelt's new messenger boy whose route will be between the White House and the House of Representatives when that body meets next year is a former Congressman from Tennessee. In taking over the post made vacant in the Farm Credit Administration by Charles West who became Under Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Browning succeeds to the position of liaison officer formerly held by West. In Congress he led the battle of the vets against the administration's 1933 economy act. He went to Valparaiso and Cumberland universities, began practicing law in Huntington, Tenn., in 1915, and ran for Congress in 1920. He missed the first time, but was elected two years later and has been entraining for Washington once a year until defeated in 1934. During the war the 45-year-old presidential aide served in the Field Artillery in several well-known offensives.

Sen. William E. Borah whose name headed all the rest in the straw vote among Republicans for their next Presidential choice has been chairman of the important Senate Foreign Relations committee since 1924. As for his schooling the worthy Senator went to Southern Illinois Academy (he was born in Fairfield in that state) and the University of Kansas. Admitted to the bar in Kansas he practiced there until 1891 when he moved to Boise, Ida., and four years later married Mamie McConnell of that

Senators Borah and La Follette who usually agree, but who sometimes disagree, as in the case of the "soak the little fellow" tax amendments, proposed and fought for in vain by the Senator from Wisconsin.

town. He ran for the United States Senate in 1903, but didn't quite make the grade. In 1907, however, it was a different story. The gentleman from Idaho took his seat in the hallowed chamber in Washington where he has served continuously. His present term expires in 1937. Senator Borah is also a member of the Judiciary, Labor and Education committees. He was one of the loudest rooters for Hiram Johnson for President in 1920, and was quite as vocal eight years later when Herbert Hoover hove into sight. On the League of Nations and World Court questions he has had quite as much to say and has let it be known his thumbs are definitely down on both. He is 70 years old.

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci whose coloratura trills were improved by her recent throat operation in Chicago made her operatic debut in Roma in 1909, but didn't appear with the Metropolitan Opera Company until 1920. Born of Spanish and Italian parentage the diva married Marquis Luigi Curci, an artist, in 1910 and a decade later was divorced from him. She then married Homer Samuels of Minneapolis. Galli-Curci studied at the Royal Conservatory in Milano—piano, that is. Singing she taught herself. When she had finished at the conservatory she was appointed a professor at the age of 19. Her debut was made in the role of Gilda in Rigoletto and following that she sang in the smaller cities in Italy, Spain and South America. In 1916 she sang for the first time in the United States (in Chicago) and since then has appeared in many operas as well as doing much work on the concert stage.

One reason our divorce rate is increasing so rapidly is that "domestic broil" is served with too many meals.

SCIENTIFIC

NEXT YEAR'S WEATHER

It is now reasonable to believe that the long-sought method for predicting future weather so that man can regulate his activities accordingly and escape the suffering caused by drought, flood, etc., has been found. Already the weather for 1935 and 1936 is on paper and locked in the vaults of the Smithsonian Institution through whose efforts the method has been evolved. The weather for 1934 was also charted and the predicted general curve was almost precisely the same as the actual weather. Future predictions will not be given out, however, until time further proves that they are accurate and until all the influencing factors have been weighed.

These predictions are based upon the sun's radiation. Dr. Charles Abbot, of the Smithsonian, and a staff of aides have spent 15 years rounding the method into its present shape. From mountain peaks in Egypt, Chile, and California they have measured the sun's rays with delicate instruments invented for the purpose. It was trying work, but they have now learned that the sun's heat comes at us in waves and that these waves make our weather. There are about 12 minor waves contained in one major wave which covers a period of 23 years. Tree rings, ancient water levels, and marks on rocks all prove that weather has repeated itself each 23 years as a result of these upward and downward swings in the sun's heat. This repetition is not exact, but it is near enough to be of immense value. Dr. Abbot predicted last year's drought but his method was not well enough established then to make the prediction known.

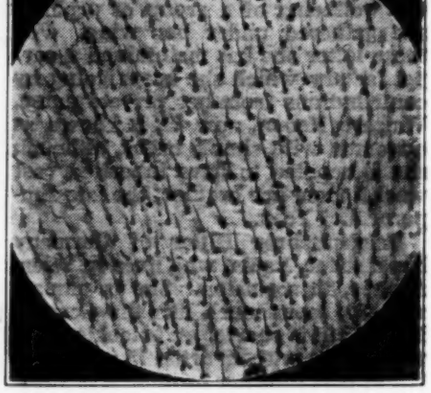
REVIVIFICATION CALLED "HOAX"

Ralph S. Willard won considerable fame through experiments in which he allegedly revived to normal life a monkey which had been frozen solid for five days. That fame is now tottering before the fiery assaults of scientists. Willard, a Los Angeles chemist of Russian birth, claims that not only was life returned to the frozen animal by his method, but also that the disease of tuberculosis with which the monkey was afflicted before freezing was cured. Then he claimed he had negotiated a contract with a young scenario writer to perform the freezing and reviving experiment on him. Scientists however, couldn't stand a human sacrifice and fired their guns. The editor of the American Medical Journal, led the attack. He called the experiment a "vicious hoax" and called Willard a "faker." Dr. Iago Galdston, of the New York Academy of Science, pointed out that protoplasm is completely destroyed by freezing and that such a feat as that claimed is impossible.

Many new discoveries are criticized when they are first made, but this one seemed to violate some pretty positive laws of nature. The claim that the freezing cured tuberculosis throws the weight of evidence decidedly the other way. Tuberculosis germs are not made of such fragile stuff. They have been found in Egyptian mummies, and they live for years in unfavorable surroundings waiting for a new victim. Other germs have been subjected to temperatures approaching absolute zero and they suffered little apparent damage.

FLY CARRIES MILLION GERMS

Swat that fly because science has investigated and found the exact extent of the fly's germ-carrying activities—and they are quite appalling. According to a report by the American Institute of Sanitation each housefly



A sharp naked eye can detect the germ-carrying hairs on the legs and body of the fly, but it takes the microscope to show that the apparently smooth wings also have facilities for transporting germs and filth.

carries at least a million germs. And those flies taken from garbage cans and other places where germs abound carry about 6,000,000 organisms. But the worst of it is they don't keep them long. Any spot that the foot of a fly has touched is alive with germs. If the insect walks across your dinner plate it leaves a trail of filth. Germs drop from the tiny filth-laden hairs that cover its entire body, and they fall by the thousands from the sticky pads on its feet. The fly is disease's best servant. It would be just as appropriate to eat with the hogs as to have these germ-laden pests swarm over your table and food.

QUAKES NOT PREDICTABLE

A few weeks ago Reuben Greenspan was an obscure teacher of mathematics in New York; now his name is familiar to everyone in the nation. His sudden rise to fame came as a result of his apparent ability to call old Mother Earth's shots. He would predict an earthquake for a certain region for a certain day and the earth's crust would then obligingly dance and shake according to his prediction. His batting average for his first 15 predictions was almost perfect and included in his exact hits was the quake which leveled the town of Quetta, India, and killed 50,000 people. From that time on things began to look rosy for Greenspan. He revealed that he based his prognostications on the effects of the pull of the moon and planets on earthquake areas. At this point, however, the older and more experienced scientists emerged from their laboratories to question Greenspan's predictions. The world's strongbox of earthquake knowledge, the Carnegie Institution seismological laboratory in California, said that at present prediction of earthquakes is impossible, and other scientists joined in. They admit that the moon and planets undoubtedly have something to do with the quakes, but say they act only as triggers to set off the terrestial disturbances which would eventually take place anyway. They further say that Greenspan's predictions were not so remarkable when it is considered that there is not a day of the year when there is not from one to 10 earthquakes. With so many as that it would be hard to miss a prediction.

RUBBER MADE IN COLD

Scientific industry of today thinks nothing of outdoing nature. Some of the present electric welding ares create a temperature considerably higher than the surface temperature of the sun, and now a new large-scale process for making artificial rubber will utilize a temperature lower than any natural temperature anywhere on earth. The temperature used is 109 degrees below zero and its purpose will be to extract gases from acetyline which are used in the synthetic rubber. At that low temperature the gases become liquid and flow off. This isn't new nor is it a record, but it is the first time such a low temperature has been used on such a large scale.

SCIENCE NIBBLES

Dr. Robert A. Millikan plans to send manless balloons with automatic recording devices to a height of 20 miles for data on the cosmic ray.

Cornell university scientists have found that large and continued doses of cod liver oil may produce illness or death in herbivorous animals.

Several common sugars when treated with ultra-violet light prevent the growth of bacteria.

According to Dr. Bartsch, of the Smithsonian Institution, evolution was brought about by cross breeding and the only part played by environment is that of killing off unadaptable hybrids.

Science claims sense of satisfaction and well-being which follows the smoking of a cigarette is caused by the body's efforts to fight off the poisonous nicotine. Extra body fuel (sugar) is dumped into the blood stream.

Dr. Mary Waller, of London, has found that dry carbon dioxide ice identifies real pearls and diamonds by making the true gems rattle when touching them.

AVIATION

Figures from the Bureau of Air Commerce show that the recent great increases in traffic over domestic air lines pushed all records to new all-time highs during the month of June. Altogether the 22 companies now operating carried 73,900 passengers in that month. This was 30,000 more than were carried last June, and it was 8,500 above the previous all-time record. Express carried totaled 330,000 pounds—160,000 pounds above that of last June and 72,000 pounds above the best previous month. The passenger miles flown (31,000,000) were greater than any previously recorded and the total actual milage of 4,993,000 was also slightly above that of any previous month. The first half of 1935 ended with June and its record proves it to be the best January-June period in the history of commercial aviation. During that period there were 319,000 passengers and 1,500,000 pounds of express carried. The passenger miles flown amounted to 139,500,000, and the actual miles covered totaled 24,600,000, not including foreign extensions.

The remarkable performance of America's clipper ships and the lead the United States has already gained in the establishment of transocean routes has caused a great stir of competitive activity in England, France, Germany, and Italy. All these countries are doing everything possible to produce ships which will equal or surpass the American flying boats. So far, however, the efforts have been rather unfruitful. France, for instance, came out not long ago with a secretly constructed six-motor flying boat with a total weight of 37 tons. This weight made the plane larger by 11 tons than any clipper built in America and it was fitted with the most luxurious accommodations for passengers. Tests, however, proved disappointing. It fell far short of American-clipper-ship performance. It was found that on a 2,000-mile flight it would carry a pay load no larger than that which could be carried the same distance on the 26-ton American flying boat, and that it carried it 50 miles an hour slower and at one-third greater cost. England's efforts have been equally disappointing. Her four-motor flying boats have failed to come up to requirements and she is now working on a larger one with six motors. That Germany and Italy have failed to produce satisfactory planes is not so certain because very little is known about them, but there is at least no evidence of their success. The striking part about the whole thing is that all these foreign governments have spent millions in subsidies to aid in the development of transocean planes while America, who is far out in the lead, has relied solely on private enterprise.

When the transpacific air service is finally opened up to passengers the globe can be circled in 15 days by using both airplane and steamer. Leaving California the traveler will go to Manila, Singapore, Amsterdam, and Paris by air; to Le Havre by train; to New York by steamer, and then across to California by air.

Disaster recently postponed indefinitely France's attempts to experiment with stratospheric flying. A special stratosphere plane which was the result of two years of government-backed development crashed on its second trial flight. It was equipped with all the latest improvements intended to aid flight in the upper air and was piloted by one of the best aviators in France. Yet for no apparent reason it went into a spin and crashed. It is believed that the pilot, who was killed, became exhausted and lapsed into unconsciousness, not regaining his senses in time to again take control of the ship. Another plane of the same design has been ordered built but the accident will cause much delay. France is very much interested in developing high flying planes because it was learned during the war that such ships have a great advantage over others when in actual combat.

Canada is pointing part of her relief program toward establishing an airway across her part of the continent. She now has 21,000 relief workers scattered out in a number of camps cutting trees, leveling ground, and seeding grass on carefully selected plots of ground spread out across the country. These plots will eventually be emergency landing fields, and when the work is completed there will be 114 in all. According to present plans the airway will be finished by the summer of 1936 and Vancouver will then be only five days from London by air.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(Continued from page 3)

electrification the government looks for a new day for many families. There are in this country today nearly 6,000,000 farms without electricity. The New Deal administration believes electricity is one of the chief requisites of good living, despite the fact that it is taken as a matter of course by most people in the cities and towns. The program is to be pushed mainly in those rural areas without such service. But with over 86 per cent of the farm homes without electricity the field is vast and the problems to overcome are difficult. Thus, according to those in charge of the program, its success will depend largely upon the support and cooperation received from the farm communities.

Any farm community wishing to share in the benefits of rural electrification must not only cooperate with the REA but with their neighbors so that projects of sufficient size can be presented for consideration. The government is going to try to see to it that the cost of line building and wiring, the rates for service, and the cost of sanitary equipment and electrical appliances are brought within the means of the greatest possible number of farmers. In order to insure this, however, each project must serve as many homes as possible in the territory in which it is built.

Under the rules laid down by the President REA can make loans for projects to all groups, public and private, which submit sound projects and demonstrate their ability to operate them. These loans will be for 20 years at three per cent interest. The loans will be secured by the general credit of the borrower or in certain instances by the line itself. No farmer will be required to mortgage his home in order to get a loan to help pay his share of the community cost of bringing in electricity. According to past precedents, preference will be given to applications from municipalities and other agencies of the state, and to non-profit associations such as co-operatives.

Farmers desiring to have electricity on their farms should find out how many farmers living within five or 10 miles of their farm (in any direction) would pay for electricity if they could get it at a moderate price, the approximate amount of current they would use and for what purposes. When all of this information is obtained submit it to the REA at Washington and that administration will promptly look into the matter. If more information is desired on the possibilities of electricity on the farm write to the REA for details.

Electric lighting and power for operating a water supply, making possible running water for the kitchen sink and bathroom, are only the first advantages that come with electric service. The possibilities for electric refrigeration, washing, ironing, cooking and sewing will appeal especially to farm wives. How inadequately the nation's rural districts are at present electrified is shown in a report of a survey of a county in Illinois, made by a local county agent. In this one county he found 2,196 farm families; 1,800 of them had no bathtubs; 1,743 still use oil lamps; 800 farm houses had no kitchen sinks; 750 were still carrying water to and from the kitchen, and 700 had no washing machines of any kind.

FLORIDA'S BULL WHIPS

Another interesting thing the drought of last year brought to light is the fact that Florida "cow punchers" still uses the old-fashioned bull whips, some of them 12 and 14 feet long instead of the lariat of the West. Some 65,000 head of cattle from the drought-stricken western ranges were shipped to the Osceola National Forest in Florida for pasture. There they were placed in charge of the local, but adept handlers of the old bull whip. These experts are so good at the art of handling their whips they can pick off a fly at full distance. But they seldom hit the cattle. They control them principally by the noise of the crack of the lash.

Unconstitutional Laws Under New Deal and Other Administrations

Since the advent of the Roosevelt administration several New Deal laws passed by Congress have been set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States as wholly or partially unconstitutional. Several others have been or are expected to be ruled against by the lower courts and of course will come up for action by the highest tribunal of the land. Politicians have naturally seized upon these adverse decisions and made the most of them until it is generally believed that the Constitution may again become an issue in the 1936 presidential campaign. Regardless of how big an issue may be made of it, however, the fact remains that the cry "the Constitution is falling" is nothing new. In fact, it is practically as old as the Constitution itself. An outstanding example of this cry is recorded as far back as 1846 when Congress, following the recommendation of President Polk, declared that a state of war existed between this country and Mexico. A great howl went up from the critics and a few went so far as to declare the historic old document had become a "dead letter."

Delving a little deeper into the subject, particularly as concerns legislation in more recent years, it is also found that the voiding of laws on unconstitutional grounds by the high court is nothing new. The records show that no less than 23 federal statutes have been declared unconstitutional since 1921. Seven of these were passed by Congress during the administration of President Harding, 1921-23; seven more during the terms of President Coolidge, 1923-29; three during the Hoover administration, 1929-33; and six from the beginning of the Roosevelt administration in 1933 until the present.

President Roosevelt's recent request that Congress pass certain legislation without regard to doubts as to its constitutionality and his suggestion that the Supreme Court was the proper agency to determine the status of any legislation enacted caused even wider comment and more pronounced criticism. But there were those who defended the President's action as well as critics. In championing the President's cause Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic wheel-horse of Illinoise, speaking from the floor of the Senate, quoted from a decision of the Supreme Court rendered in an instance involving a state law. In this opinion Justice Benjamin Cardoza said that the burden of proof is on the appellant, who would strike the statute down, and not on the state" and that the "presumption of validity must prevail in the absence of some factual foundation of record for overthrowing the statute" or in other words, according to the interpretation of Senator Lewis, it is permissible for Congress to pass doubtful legislation and is up to its opponents to prove its unconstitutionality in such event.

It is recalled that a somewhat similar situation arose in 1913 when Congress passed the Webb-Kenyon act regulating the shipment of liquor into dry territory. President Taft, considered one of the great constitutional lawyers of history and who became Chief Justice, vetoed the measure as being outside the constitutional powers of Congress and reproved that body for apparently forgetting its oath to uphold the Constitution. His opinion was shared by Attorney General Wickersham, a lawyer of no mean ability, but Congress stubbornly passed the act over the veto and the Supreme Court upheld the disputed law by a unanimous decision. It is well to remember, too, that it is seldom any reform measure is not attacked on constitutional grounds and there are usually as many lawyers who say a proposed measure is constitutional as say it is not.

Rep. John W. Flannagan, Democrat of Tennessee, has made a thorough study recently to determine who has passed most of our "unconstitutional" laws, the Democrats or Republicans. As a result of this study he declares he will put the record of the Democratic party up against that of the Republican party any day. Perhaps a little irked that the Republicans are trying to sell the people the idea that Democrats have never had a proper regard for the Constitution this Tennessean asks: "What about the record?" He has compiled figures which show that during our existence as a nation the Supreme Court has declared just 67 acts of Congress unconstitutional. His figures further show that of these only 20 have been passed by Democratic Congresses, while 42 have been passed by Republican Congresses. Of the other five acts later declared unconstitutional one was passed by the very first Congress that ever assembled which was non-partisan. The other four were passed by Congresses made up of a Democratic House and a Republican Senate.

—Washington Post

Barbara Frietchie, reincarnated as Senator Borah, says: "Shoot, if you will, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag!"

Contrary to popular opinion most Congresses have not been Republican. According to Rep. Flannagan the majority of our 74 Congresses have been Democratic. Here is the way his figures stack up: 33 Democratic Congresses, 27 Republican Congresses, one Whig Congress, one non-partisan Congress, one Congress with the Senate Whig and the House Democratic, one Congress with the House Whig and the Senate Democratic, eight Congresses with the Senate Republican and the House Democratic, and two Congresses with the Senate Democratic and the House Republican.

During the 60 strictly Democratic or Republican Congresses, he points out, 62 acts later declared unconstitutional were passed—the Democrats credited with 20 and the Republicans 42. He not only has these figures but he can cite the acts and give the dates they were each declared unconstitutional. What is more, he says that "during the term of office of the greatest president the Republican party ever had, the immortal Abraham Lincoln, when he had a Republican Senate and a Republican House, seven acts were passed that were later declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional." During Theodore Roosevelt's term six laws were passed by Republican Congresses which were later declared unconstitutional. And during Grant's administration 10 acts passed by Republican Congresses were later ruled out by the Supreme Court.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, now being prominently mentioned as a possible G. O. P. presidential nominee in 1936, has long been a staunch supporter of the Constitution. One of the latest to be "converted" to the Constitution is former President Herbert Hoover. He has only recently challenged President Roosevelt to tell the people how far he intends to go with his "dictatorial powers" and what changes he proposes to make in the Constitution. While the President has not definitely stated he wants the Constitution changed, except to suggest an amendment to enable Congress to tax state and municipal bonds now exempt, his utterances indicate he favors making the document fit the times.

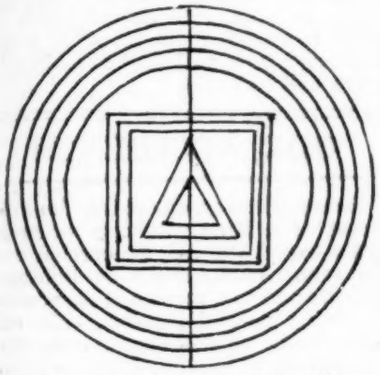
Concerning Ex-President Hoover's challenge, former Senator Joseph I. France, Republican of Maryland, calls the former's "sudden conversion" to the Constitution a "strange spectacle." In the words of the Marylander who entered the Republican presidential preference primary against Hoover in 1932 only to be defeated "the Constitution, long like a stray hound for every boot, is becoming a pet."

Another advantage Adam had was that when he came home from a party he didn't have to try to tell Eve what the women had on.

PASTIME

SOMETHING TO DRAW

Take a look at the accompanying diagram. Do you think you can draw such a design with one continuous



Make Without Lifting Pencil

line without lifting your pencil from the paper? Remember you are not to retrace any line or cross any line. Sure, it can be done. Really it is simple when you know how, as you will agree after you see the solution in next week's issue. It may seem impossible to draw circles, squares, triangles and lines without tracing or lifting pencil, but it can be done.

FUN WITH FIGURES

Set down these five rows of figures:

1	1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3
5	5	5	5	5
7	7	7	7	7
9	9	9	9	9

Now see if you can take five of the figures (any five) and add them up to total 20. Oh, yes it can be done, but try to figure it out yourself before reading on to see what the answer is. Then if you have to give up, it is 11+3+1+5=20. See how bright your mathematical friends are.

Here are some other interesting facts about figures. Did you know that every number between 11 and 1,111,111,111,111,111,111 composed entirely of ones may be divided by some numbers besides 1 and the number itself. For example 111 may be divided by 3 and 37. The number 11,111,111,111,111,111 may be divided by only two numbers—2,071,723 and 5,363,222,357. Now see if you can work out the different numbers that will divide evenly into 1,111; 11,111; 111,111; 1,111,111 and so on.

20,000 IN ROMAN NUMERALS

Here is a good one to spring on your friends. You might even "catch" the mathematics teacher on it when school opens. Simply ask them to write 20,000 in Roman numerals. Most people will say, off hand, that "X" equals 10; "XX" equals 20 and "M" equals 1,000. So they put them together this way "XXM." But that is decidedly wrong. "XXM" equals only 980. Putting the "XX" before the "M" takes 20 away from 1,000. But how would you write 20,000 in Roman numerals? Before reading more of this item try to recall your Roman figures. No, you wouldn't put down 20 "M's." Then how would you do it? Most people have to give up. But there are a few who recall that way back in their early arithmetic days or perhaps in their early study of Latin 5,000 was indicated in the ancient Roman style by simply putting a line over the Roman five, thus "$\overline{V}$." So 10,000 would be "X" with a line over it—"$\overline{X}$." And 20,000 would be "$\overline{XX}$."

CLEVER CARD TRICK

Show your friends what mysterious powers you have over cards by performing this simple but effective trick for them. The only materials needed are an ordinary card from the bridge deck, a glass tumbler that is wider at the top than at the bottom so the sides taper, and a little soap. Prepare the glass in advance by rubbing the soap on the inside. But be sure to make only two narrow channels at opposite points, running from the top of the glass to the bottom so that when a playing card is pushed down into the glass its edges will strike the soaped strips. The card should be of the smooth-finished kind.

With his equipment all set the performer begins the trick by pushing the card down into the glass and telling a spectator to ask the card to rise out of the glass. But the card does not rise at the spectator's command. So the performer removes the card from the glass, strokes it on his sleeve, and then pushes it down into the glass. This time the performer gives a sharp command to the card to rise, and the card immediately rises.

The secret, of course, is that when the performer first pushes the card into the glass he does not place it so the edges of the card come in contact with the soap. But when he pushes the card into the glass the second time he does have the edges right down the soapy tracks. The stiffness of the card, the shape of the glass and the smooth paths help it rise at the performer's command. It is necessary, however, to apply the soap evenly so its presence will not be noticed.

BRAIN TEASER

A farmer built three circular bins, each having a radius of eight feet and a depth of 10 feet. He placed them together with the circumference of each touching the circumference of the other two thus forming an inclosed space between the three bins. What is the volume of this inclosed space between the three bins? Answer next week.

Last Week's Answer—Six sons and $36,000.

When men marry they get better halves, but not necessarily better quarters.

Some "Don'ts" for Pile Sufferers

If you are a sufferer from Piles or some other rectal disorder, read carefully the following list of "don'ts"—prepared by Dr. T. G. McCleary, world known rectal specialist. Don't neglect a well defined rectal ailment and expect it to get well. Don't use an ointment for temporary relief, believing it will produce a permanent cure. Don't wait until your whole system is undermined before you consult a competent rectal specialist. Don't take the grave chance of cancer or some other incurable condition developing before you decide to do what you should do now. Dr. McCleary has prepared a book that describes all rectal conditions and the mild McCleary treatment. It will be sent free to any rectal sufferer.

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HOME

CEREAL PIE CRUSTS

If the family is showing signs of growing tired of the regular pie crusts just spring this one on them the next time you bake a lemon pie. Use a quarter cup butter, quarter cup of sugar, half teaspoon cinnamon and one cup cornflake crumbs (it takes about four cups regular flakes to produce a cup of crumbs). Mix the ingredients together and spread in your pie pan.

THE BIBLE ON DISHWASHING

When in doubt on any subject, always turn to the Scriptures. For example, if the question comes up as to whether a husband should help his wife in washing the dishes, and how he should do it, you might turn to Second Kings, 21st chapter and 13th verse. This passage says: "And I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish—wiping it and turning it upside down."

DRIED CORN RECIPE

Fruits and vegetables of many types may be preserved for use during the winter months by drying now in the rays of the late summer sun. These products are prepared and placed in trays or on cloth facing the south so they may receive the most direct rays of Old Sol. Corn can be dried more successfully than any other product and here is a special recipe for preparing corn for drying: Add one cup milk, two tablespoons sugar and three-fourths teaspoon salt to each four cups of corn. Cook down until liquid is evaporated then spread corn to dry.

NEW WAY TO COOK BEETS

A great many housewives have been taught that beets must be cooked whole and with the skins on but Miss Miriam Lowenberg, nutrition expert at Iowa State College, tosses this idea away and advocates peeling and slicing the beets raw, covering with plenty of water and cooking rapidly for about 15 minutes. This method, she says, makes them tender, preserves the color, and flavor may be brought out by addition of a little vinegar, lemon or orange juice. Here is the way she prepares a dish called Beets Piquant: Make a sauce of one and a half tablespoons butter, one of flour, half cup evaporated milk and half cup beef broth. To this add two cups diced beets and heat after which add two tablespoons vinegar, one of sugar and half teaspoon of salt when hot. Serve at once.

HEALING PREPARATIONS

Sores on the necks of work horses are a source of annoyance and an inconvenience is suffered from loss of the services of the animal. A good lotion which assists in treatment of such sores as well as other kinds of wounds may be easily made by mixing one ounce of sugar of lead, six drams of sulfate of zinc and a pint of water. This may be used as often as three times a day. A good dusting powder for drying and healing wounds is made by mixing two ounces oxide of zinc, two of calomel, two of boric acid and two of air slacked lime. Mix thoroughly and dust on the wound. It may be made into a salve by mixing with lard or vaseline.

TIME TO TRIM SHRUBBERY

Now is the proper time to prune and "head up" all home shrubbery which has bloomed. Cut out all old heavy stems, cut back the tips of the long stems and remove the smaller twigs and branches, leaving the newest and cleanest growth. By trimming now the shade trees and shrubs can be straightened and made to look more balanced than in the spring when the leaves are absent. Such pruning operations have the effect of causing a new growth to appear and which will be old enough to bloom in the spring. All dead wood should be burned as soon as removed.

PICK FLOWERS OFTEN

To get the best results from annual flowers in the garden it is necessary that they be kept weeded, cultivated and the blooms picked freely. Most flowers need plenty of water if they are to bloom freely but temporary wilting as is often seen on hot days is not necessarily a sign of lack of moisture. But if such plants do not revive over night, water should be applied promptly.

DON'T ROCK THE BABY

Some parents will invariably rush to the baby's side whenever he cries although he may be in the best of health. This is a mistake, according to child specialists. Rocking him, jumping him up and down on the knee or foot, tossing him or shaking his bed or carriage to still his cries cause him to become dependent on attention. However, every now and then when baby is lying quietly and awake he should be taken up for a little play. He will soon learn he is more likely to be taken up when he is quiet than when he cries. He should never be tickled, tossed or punched to make him laugh as it will tend to make him cross and irritable.

GEOGRAPHIC TABLOID

FRENCH SOMALILAND

Title—French colony.

Location — East central Africa bounded by Eritrea, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, British Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Area—8,880 sq. mi.

Climate & Topography—Hot. Mainly an arid, slightly-elevated plain.

Capital—Djibouti (Pop. 11,336).

Population (1931)—68,965 (7.7 to sq. mi.).

National Language—Somali.

Government—Administered by Governor, assisted by nominated council made up of official and non-official members.

Ruler—Chapon Baissac, Governor.

Value of Exports (1933)—$845,400.

Value of Imports (1933)—$1,696,900.

Chief Exports & Products—Hides, livestock, coffee, ivory, sharks, salt, mother-of-pearl, etc. Chief trade derived from shipment of goods from and to Ethiopia.

Chief Occupation—Agriculture.

French Ambassador represents French Somaliland in U. S.

American Consul General in Paris, Leo J. Kenna, handles French Somaliland affairs.

ODD ACCIDENTS

Henry Dittes was walking along the street of a Minnesota city when he felt a tug at the coat he carried over his arm. Instinctively he tightened his grip and was thrown to the ground, receiving painful injuries. His coat had caught on the door handle of a passing car.

A somewhat similar accident befell an Ohio pedestrian, Mrs. Julia Simon, who was knocked to the ground by the protruding elbow of a passenger in a passing auto. She was seriously injured.

Stubborn refusal to give right-of-way involved two South Carolina mules in one of the year's freak accidents. Both broke from pasture and came running down the Edgefield-Greenwood road where they met head-on. Both died within a few hours.

The AAA "plow-under" program may be all right for crops but two-year-old Dean Speer wants no more of it for himself. The little Iowa lad was trudging after his father who was plowing. He grew tired, sat down on the edge of the furrow to rest and fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself plowed under but uninjured.

One of our oddest lightning stories of the year concerns a 60-year-old Oklahoma man, William Dixon, and five companions who gathered under a tree to escape a storm. Dixon, who was sitting with his back to the tree, was knocked unconscious by a lightning bolt which struck the tree and completely ripped the seat from his trousers.

A VERSE FROM THE BIBLE

It is better to hear the rebuke of the wise, than for a man to hear the song of fools.—Ecclesiastes 7:5.

One thing the homely girl has that the pretty girl hasn't is—fewer enemies.

JESSICA'S GARDENING

This is the short and sorrowful tale
Of Jessica Jenkins Jones.
She planted a package of seeds with pride,
While her dog looked on with his head on one side
And thought: "She's burying bones."
When Jessica left, he dug like mad
In search of those luscious bones.
So Jessica's garden it does not grow
And Jessica's dog is cross, and so
Is Jessica Jenkins Jones.

WOMEN

THAT ANNUAL LINGERIE BILL

The American woman has a decided preference for lovely, frilly undergarments instead of the sturdy ones of by-gone days. Believe it or not, the women of these United States (or their fathers or husbands) spend more than $250,000,000 a year for lingerie. But this feminine weakness for fripperies has created a gigantic lingerie industry. Mass production in this great industry has reduced prices to the point where women of nearly all walks of life can "doll up" in delicate lingerie concoctions that were once enjoyed and displayed only by the wealthy. Imported hand-made creations at exorbitant prices cannot be afforded now by many, but most women somehow or other seem to be able to get the wherewithal to purchase the 39, 59, and 79 cent rayons, the lovely $1.98 silks and satins, the still more delicate and flimsy $2.98 and $3.98 "creations," and so on up.

MODERN WOMAN'S FIGURE

Of course every man praises and appraises modern women's figures. But when such praise comes from an 84-year-old sculptor that is a different story. According to Ephraim Keyser, dean of Baltimore sculptors, the modern American woman has the most beautiful feminine figure since the days of ancient Greece. He credits this beauty to "sensible" clothing and says: "When women abandoned corsets and heavy underwear, when they stopped tying themselves up in bundles, they permitted their figures to develop more freely, more naturally. They wear sensible clothes—loose costumes that aid the body in its natural development. I do not call the modern figure the Hollywood figure. It is natural—beautiful."

CHILDLESS COUPLES INCREASE

A recent Census Bureau report tells us that one out of every three married couples in the United States is childless. This brings the percentage of childless couples slightly higher than in 1930 when it stood at 31.9. And only "normal" groups are included in this official estimate. If divorced families or those broken by death were included the percentage of childless marriages would be considerably greater. The 1930 census showed the "normal" group contained 23,352,990 couples. Of these 7,447,328 had no children; 5,254,863 had one child each; 4,246,459 had two each; 2,650,730 had three each, and 3,753,610 had four or more children. As is generally known city couples had fewer children than rural families, and Negro families were found more numerous than white.

The American birth rate is now around 17 per 1,000 population, compared with 25 in 1915. Incidentally, one leading authority on things feminine blames the decline in the birth rate on so many unhappy marriages. In fact, she believes the lack of children constitutes women's greatest unhappiness today. It is her contention that maternity has been the chief business and dominating passion of woman for countless ages, and that this passion cannot be eradicated or even diminished. She claims that neither comradeship, equality, nor love from man will compensate woman for the lack of children.

KNEES COMING BACK IN VIEW

For several years now women's dresses have been getting longer and longer until they have swept the ground, sidewalk and floor. During this period of lengthening skirts, backs have had their "coming out." But the trend is moving the other way. Women's styles are getting knee-conscious again and skirts for fall and winter end at least three inches nearer the praying joint. But the waistline is lower.

HELPFUL HINTS

Either lemon juice or vinegar will remove onion odor from the fingers or utensils.

A pineapple can be pared easier if it is first sliced, and then pare the separate slices.

To prevent mildew of leather articles during the summer they must be kept in dry, well-lighted, well-ventilated places.

Because dough shrinks when baking never stretch pie crust dough to fit a pan.

As chocolate burns easily it is safest to melt it over hot water.

Paraffin for sealing jars should be melted in a double boiler to prevent it from catching fire.

Never use a stiff brush when washing linoleum. It destroys the luster.

If cream is hard to whip, add a little lemon juice.

To sweeten your fruit punches and frozen desserts try making a sirup by boiling sugar and water.

Hams boil or bake more rapidly if the rind is left on.

RUMBLE SEAT NOT NEW

That object of many puns, the rumble seat, is not a product of the motor age but a hold-over from horse and buggy days. No one objects to riding in such seats these days except for its possible inconvenience or discomfort but to have done so in olden times would have proclaimed the seated one as of the rank of servant. We find that the "rumble" was a seat attached to the rear of a carriage for the transportation of servants and it derived its name from its "rumbling" as the vehicle bowled along.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAID

What's done cannot be undone.
—Macbeth, Act V, Scene 1.

A NEW EPIDEMIC ON THE WAY

I kissed her tempting ruby lips—
An act quite diabolic,
For, since I stole those honeyed sips
I have the painters' colic.

LATEST FASHIONS

9513—Junior's school frock allows its youthful drop-shoulder yoke to be cut all in one with the buttoned-up center panel. A sash nips in the waist. Designed for 6 to 14 years. A 10 requires 2¾ yards 35 inch fabric.

9321—Suggesting a new business-like house frock, which has smooth, saddle-shoulders, and a shadow-proof over-lap that won't separate. Designed for 14 to 20 years and 32 to 48 bust. A 16 requires 4¼ yards 36 inch fabric.

9512—Whether business or school girl, you'll like the comfort of this jumper dress with deep action pleats, and a short or long-sleeved blouse for variety. Designed for 12 to 20 years and 30 to 38 bust. A 16 requires 1¾ yards 54 inch fabric and 1⅝ yards 36 inch contrasting.

2026—Elegant simplicity is written in each slenderizing detail of this matron's afternoon frock. A double jabot is most flattering. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. A 36 requires 3½ yards 39 inch fabric and ⅞ yard contrasting.

2345—Make it of cotton, with slim, straight lines, pert raglan sleeves, bodice darts, and gay buttons for yoke and pocket trim. Designed for 14 to 20 years and 32 to 42 bust. A 16 requires 3⅛ yards 36 inch fabric.

Price of Patterns 15c each. Our interesting and helpful Fall Pattern Book has smart, new styles for adults, juniors, and children. Price of book alone 15c; with pattern 10c additional. Send orders with your name and address clearly written to Fashion Editor, The Pathfinder, Washington, D. C.

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The Automobile An Engine of Death

(Continued from page 1)

velt boys have repeatedly been arrested for such violations of the speed laws, according to the news dispatches. The Roosevelt boys are not exceptions—they are not "bad boys"—they are good examples of modern American youths. Just a few days ago a young man was arrested in Maryland for doing 85 miles an hour. Probably he was just trying to outdo some other youth who had claimed to go 100 miles. One eggs another on. The modern youth has little or no respect for the rights of others or for the laws or for anything that is old-fashioned or "slow." They are quick to assert their independence; they glory in defying authority, parental and otherwise. A busy autoist hurrying to work is "thumbed" by one of these "modern" youths. And when the autoist passes him by, the hitch-hiker shows his defiant spirit and lack of any sense of decency by "thumbing" his nose at the driver. Again, a couple of youths throw themselves down in front of an oncoming auto and "dare" the driver to run over them. In another case the would-be free rider, a typical boy of high school age, vents his venom by shouting: "Go to hell!" In still another case, reported in Massachusetts only a few days ago, an autoist who refused to stop and take in two hitch-hikers was hit in the eye by an orange thrown by one of the pair. The driver lost control of the car. It ran into a telephone pole and its four occupants were injured. These and numerous similar cases prove that it is not always the driver who is crazy, drunk or lawless.

Pedestrians have a way of throwing on the autoist the entire responsibility. Official reports in Washington show that in a large percentage of accident cases the fault was due to "jay-walkers," insisting on what they think is their "right" to risk their own life and limbs by crossing in the middle of blocks, or at intersections when the lights are against them. A follow up inquiry made by the Pathfinder in Washington has shown that in many cases the pedestrians do not even know the traffic rules, or care to know them. Young girls are the worst offenders, as they seem to think it is "smart" to cross a bad intersection when the red lights are on. Then if an autoist has to clap on his brakes and come to a sudden stop in order to avoid an accident, such girls think it a great joke. They do not seem to realize that it is their life which they are staking. In the National Capital there have been frequent "drives" to reduce the number of accidents—which have reached scandalous proportions. But not a case is known where a pedestrian has been arrested or even instructed as to the rules and regulations and lights which have been established for their protection. The pedestrian is an independent personage, and he likes to show it. In fact when an autoist is "on the hoof" himself, he at once starts to violating all the safety rules. He puts all the responsibility on the autoists, and howls because the traffic laws are not enforced. R. C. Forst, police chief of Huntington, Ind., urges that drivers who disobey the laws should be tagged with a "scarlet letter," so that others may beware of them. But neither he nor anyone else has dared to suggest ways to make the "jay-walkers"—and pedestrians generally—learn the laws and pay respect to them. Investigations in many parts of the country have shown that many auto accidents occur because so many drivers are poor judges of distances, and also because they do not realize what a distance it requires for a car to be brought to a stop, when traveling at different speeds. Cars, drivers, brakes, road surfaces and other conditions vary so much that it is impossible to lay down very exact rules on this subject, but in practically all cases it requires more time and distance to stop a car than the driver imagined. Even at 10 miles an hour, a car will go 11 feet before the brakes will take effect, and after that, it will go from nine to 14 feet before it will stop—this stopping distance depending on brakes and other conditions. With slippery pavements, etc., the situation is much worse. Now, see how rapidly the danger increases as the speed increases. At 20 miles an hour the car will go twice as far—namely 22 feet—before the brakes will take effect. And after that it will go from 21 to 30 feet farther before it will stop—making a total of 43 or 52 feet, according to the brakes. At 30 miles the results are much worse. The car now goes 33 feet before the brakes can take effect. And it will go from 47 to 67 feet farther before it can be stopped, making from 80 to 100 feet in all, according to the brakes. At 40 miles the speed is not merely that much more dangerous, but the danger is multiplied in a geometric ratio. In the three-fourths of a second that the watchful driver requires to apply the brakes, the car will have gone 44 feet. And it will go from 84 to 120 feet farther, according to the brakes, before it can be stopped—thus making from 128 to 164 feet in all. At 50 miles the danger is still increasing in a geometric ratio. The car now goes 55 feet before the brakes can take hold. And it will go from 130 to 185 feet farther before it can be stopped, according to the condition of the brakes—thus making a total of 185 feet to 240 feet in all. At speeds of 60, 80 and 100, which are not unknown, you can imagine the situation, for the danger keeps on increasing and the chances for a fatal accident are multiplied. An article in the Washington Post, on "Horsepower and Traffic Fatalities" puts the blame for much of this danger where it belongs. It says, in part:

Old Senator—I'll be glad to help you secure a place for your friend. Did I understand you to say that he speaks nine languages?

Young Senator—Yes, he's a linguistic phenomenon. He would be just the man for some important diplomatic post, such as Paris or Rome.

Old Senator—If we can't get that appointment for him we might possibly find him a job as a head waiter.

"Our automobiles have killed more Americans than all our foreign enemies have killed in battle in all our wars. In fact, our autos have killed more in the last 10 years. In 10 years they have killed 291,000. Our enemies have killed only 244,000 in battle. Last year our automobiles killed 36,000 and injured 1,250,000, or one person in each hundred throughout the nation. Some 100,000 of these injured ones were crippled for life. We now have an army of cripples a million strong, crippled for life by automobiles. We have thousands of horror-stricken drivers who have unintentionally maimed a fellow being. We call our automobiles pleasure cars, but they bring us sorrow and suffering and death.

"We have adopted four-wheel brakes, windshield wipers, low-slung cars. We have safety regulations, traffic lights, licensing of drivers, educational campaigns. All have helped. From 1913 to 1926 the death rate per thousand cars on the road was reduced from 3.067 to 1.059, but in 1927 speedier cars came into general use, cars which traveled 55 miles per hour or faster. The death rate climbed back up to 1.109. Sixty-five-mile-an-hour cars came and the death rate went still higher. In 1933 it stood at 1.30. In 1934 we got superpowered cars doing 85 miles an hour and the death rate jumped to 1.45, a 10 per cent jump in one year.

"Brakes were better than ever before, highways were better, traffic regulations were better, licensing of drivers was more generally practiced, law enforcement was more rigid and all of these things admittedly are helpful, but in spite of them, with the superpowered cars on the road, the death rate jumped 10 per cent in one year. One of the lightest cars on the market is equipped with a 90-horse-power engine. A 30-horsepower engine would be strong enough to drive this car at any reasonable speed. The additional 60 horsepower is superpower used chiefly to kill and cripple people. If a superpowered car gets out of control it instantly becomes a menace to hu-

Matteossian—For five years I have been looking forward to having a house of my own—and now I'm going to have it.

Alden—I suppose the plans are all completed?

Matteossian—Oh, yes. My wife has finally laid out all the cupboards and closets, and now all the builders have to do is to build the house around them.

man life. It easily climbs up on sidewalks or loading platforms or runs through fences or hedges and across lots to kill people. If a pedestrian steps unexpectedly in front of a superpowered car the driver may fail to disengage the clutch. He must then kill the 90-horsepower engine with the brakes or kill the pedestrian. The 90-horsepower engine is hard to kill.

"Outside of city limits and beyond the influence of traffic officers the driver is tempted to press the accelerator. The car responds smoothly and swiftly and the speed gets higher than the driver intended. At some unexpected curve the car collides with another car or runs off the road and death comes to the passengers. Thousands of people were killed that way last year and tens of thousands crippled.

"What can be done about this? One very effective thing could be done which has not yet been tried. Engine power could be limited to reasonable power at the factory. No pleasure car needs a 90-horsepower engine or a speed of 85 miles an hour. Yet over half a dozen makes of cars are powered with 90-horsepower engines and allegedly can make 85 miles per hour. Thirty-horsepower engines would be strong enough for these cars. The additional 60 horsepower is superpower put in to sell the cars and to kill people. The death rate is now 50 per cent higher than it was in 1926, when we used 30-horsepower engines. If we went back to the 30-horsepower engines of 1926 we could go back to the low death rate of 1926 and save 10,000 people from death each year and 400,000 from injury. We could save more than that, for our safety devices are all better than they were in 1926. Our brakes, especially, are far better. In 1926 half of the cars had wretchedly poor brakes.

"Our car manufacturers have gone crazy over power and speed. They advertise power and speed as selling points, but they do not mention the menace of the high-powered engines. Buyers of these cars do not realize the danger lurking in the engines ready to kill. We need a national law limiting the horsepower and speed of pleasure cars to reasonable power and speed."

AMERICANA

Striking women garment workers stripping other women workers naked in the street and spanking and scratching them.

A horse and a regular farm hayrake being required to remove the paper and trash from the Washington Monument grounds after a celebration there.

Concerns advertising whisky, smokes, strong-man exercises and other things of the sort and using pictures which are obviously made to look as if it was President Roosevelt who was patronizing these concerns.

Missouri staging a contest to find the longest-eared mule in the "Show Me" state.

A spinster leaving a $25,000 estate to her Eskimo Spitz dog.

KNOW ANY BIGGER?

Brice Kenhan, of Blufton, Ohio, calls this contribution of his an extravaganza. And perhaps it is. At any rate he says it was related to him by a "resourceful relative," and that may account for some of it.

Wills Wilker, subject to perverse moods of misanthropy, languished in an humble abode, where, according to vigilant neighbors, he created mystic wines and liquors from a formula cherished with hereditary inveteracy for the express pleasure of his own eccentric personage.

W. Wilker expired naturally without divulging his secret and leaving only one vessel of liquor to profess his occult incantations.

One relative, Amos Whitlock by name, acquired the celebrated flask and with his friends perused and commented upon its affluent charms. It was a vessel of ruddy tint, embossed with flamboyant designs and cryptic figures none of which the erudite gathering could decipher. The rich concoction effervesced and radiated a glowing influence of occult derivation. As a thirsting host with a flair for originality, Whitlock produced a pistol, waved his friends aside and aimed for the neck of the flask. With the decapitation of the flask came a low, hissing sound. A moment later the contents exploded with a most singular dynamic impetus.

When the shocked party recovered from their astonishment they regarded with significance the absence of the flask and the foam spattered walls with awe and perplexity. The bottle stopper was found, however, to be gyrating thither and yon, describing a series of interesting circles in the shape of a copper pellet. The annealed glass from the bottle had been projected to the stratosphere by the velocity of the blast, condensed therein, and returned earthward in the form of such novel precipitate as glass beads.

The liquor itself was never found—perhaps it was an illusion.

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Check These Symptoms. Associated with high blood pressure are headaches, dizziness, fainting spells, heart pains, cramps, numbness in arms and legs, "pins and needles" sensations—and others.

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Radium: An Effective But Costly Medicine

Radium, the costliest of the known elements, is used for two outstanding purposes—making of luminous paints and treatment of disease. It stands 88th in rank among the 92 known elements but there is such a small supply in the world and it is so hard to obtain that the value of silver, gold and platinum fade beside it. Radium was first discovered in Paris in 1898 by Prof. and Madame Curie and Pierre Demont.

When you look at the glowing dial of your watch in the dark, you may be watching radium rays shooting off into space for it is combined with phosphorescent zinc sulphide to make the luminous paint for the numerals and hands of watches so that time may be read in the darkness. Its light giving power gradually disappears as the radium attacks and destroys the zinc sulphide. It was widely used in the World war for the manufacture of night compasses, gun sights, etc. But in pure radium it takes 1,700 years for half its potency to disappear.

Radium's greatest value is in the medical world in the field of radiotherapy—the use of the rays in the treatment of disease. The great penetrating power of the radio-active rays of radium is used extensively with moderate success in the treatment of cancer as well as other maladies. Treatments with radium, however, must be given carefully as it can be harmful instead of beneficial if it is applied or administered in too large amounts. Its power is so great that pure radium is capable of destroying even life itself.

An outstanding example of this is the tragic case of Dr. S. A. von Sochocky who developed the process of luminous paint but died a victim of his own invention. When he discovered that he was doomed he quickly issued a warning to all persons who were or had been employed in working with such materials to be examined and afterwards undergo periodic examinations to determine if their bodies had taken in any amount of radium. Examinations of workers who had been employed in radium plants began but in some cases it was found to be too late. Since 1925 at least 22 radium workers who had taken some of the element into their bodies have died but others were less seriously injured. Many of these were employees who were engaged in applying the luminous preparations to watches and were believed to have admitted it to their bodies through the habit of wetting or "pointing" the tip of the paint brushes with their lips. Remains of former workers were exhumed and there a clue was found to its action. Once it enters the body it attacks and slowly destroys the bones and bloodmaking centers. This malady is called "radium necrosis." All possible precautions are now taken.

Radium has its source in radio-active ores, chiefly uranium and pitchblende. This element once sold as high as $150,000 per gram and an increasing demand led to the working of low grade ores in the United States. None of these ores contained more than two per cent uranium, but until 1922 this country produced a great part of the radium supply of the world. In that year some very rich deposits of uranium which contained 20 times as much radium as the domestic ores were found in the Belgian Congo. This discovery caused the price to drop to little more than $70,000 per gram and production practically ceased in the United States. About three or four years ago plentiful deposits of pitchblende were discovered along the shores of the Great Bear lake in Canada and the increased production brought the price down still more. This placed this costly ray treatment within the reach of the pocketbooks of a few people who need it.

It is a long and tedious process which changes a ton of radium producing ore to a hundredth part of an ounce of that element. The ore is run through crushers which reduce the rocks and lumps to fine powder. This material is then conveyed to a large steel vat to be subjected to a strong bath of hydrochloric acid. The precious element is found in the muddy mass left on the bottom of the vat. This sediment is washed with pure water and a strong solution of carbonate of soda is poured on it.

Workmen with long wooden paddles stand around the edge of the vat and constantly stir the mixture. After a period of this treatment the liquid is drawn off and still a muddy mass remains—but not in such a big quantity. A couple more baths in like manner and the remaining material has reached a crucial stage. Now it is given another hydrochloric acid treatment and this time the radium salts rise and are held in solution.

This solution is carefully filtered and more baths of hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and carbonate of soda follow until a mass of impure radium bromide results. It is then transferred to the laboratory where it is put through many processes of crystallization until the pure radium bromide has been extracted. This entire process takes from three to six months.

Lead has been found to offer the most resistance to radium rays so the precious supply is stored in lead containers. Of course lead is one of the easiest metals to tamper with so to prevent robbers from making off with the radium the containers are stored in steel vaults or strong safes, and are carefully guarded when removed for use.

TUMBLEBUGS MORE THAN THAT

This time of year "dung beetles" are seen frequently in the country. To the casual observer these beetles are "just tumblebugs." But to those who really know them they are more than that. They are marvels of ingenuity, efficient housekeepers, friends of the cattle raiser, and careful parents, the

OPPORTUNITIES

Advertising is the great bridge which brings producer and consumer, seller and buyer, employer and worker together. With five million people reading The Pathfinder, this paper offers a rare chance to profit by this modern force. Have you anything to sell, buy or exchange? Do you want agents? Want help? Want a partner? Want a position? Want to loan or borrow money? Want to work up a nice business at home, through the mails? All you need do is tell your story, in the fewest words possible and broadcast it through Pathfinder. Ask for classified advertising rate card. Address: THE PATHFINDER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AGENTS

MEN WANTED by shoe manufacturer established 31 years for sales work. Ready cash daily. No experience needed. Sales outfit free. Write Mason Shoe Manufacturing Co., Dept. M19, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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BOTH MEN AND WOMEN to represent Pathfinder, part or full time. If experienced so state. Address the Pathfinder, Washington, D. C.

WANTED! SALESMEN. STATE MANAGERS. Newly invented school playground apparatus. Sensation. Patent pending. Write Skyball Jack Co., Ballinger, Texas.

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LONESOME?—Confidential introductions by letter; dependable, nationwide service for refined people. Investigate the best. Sealed particulars free. Evan Moore, Box 988, Jacksonville, Florida.

LONESOME? My ingenious plan can bring you romance, enchantment, a sweetheart. Photos, descriptions, free. Martin Rowan, Box 1797, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOVABLE LADY WITH MONEY craves romantic sweetheart. Please write. Gladys Fore, S-Club, Oxford, Fla.

LONESOME? Book of Photos and descriptions Free. Many wealthy. Write The Exchange, B-3827 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

GET ACQUAINTED CLUB—Established, Reliable. Members everywhere. (Many wealthy). If lonely, write Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

MAN, CONGENIAL, HAS MONEY wants nice sweetheart. Write at once. Club 55, Oxford, Fla.

NEW MARVEL DREAM BOOK explains 1,200 dreams —25c. Belaire, Box S73, West Medford, Mass.

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SALESMEN! Earn to $10.00 daily commissions selling five months guaranteed shoes for whole family. Build independent business. Free Samples. Moench Shoes, 9, Boston, Mass.

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SONG WRITERS OPPORTUNITY—phonograph record of your song, manuscript. Musical arrangements. Free information. Paramount Song Recording Studio, H-2, Warner Bros. Theatre Building, Hollywood, Calif.

COMPOSERS, VERSE OR MUSIC. Brilliant opportunity. Write immediately. Burrell VanBuren, 64 McClurg Bldg., Chicago.

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THE PATHFINDER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

mother beetle of some species showing extreme solicitude for her children.

One of the interesting things about dung beetles, so called because they live in, feed on, and make balls from dung to be used for food and for nests for their eggs, is the many variations in making and placing these balls. Another is the way they care for their young. Some species will roll a ball for an hour or more and then suddenly bury it by digging around and under the ball until it disappears. From this burying activity the beetles get their name "tumblebug."

The homes are made by the female beetle. She makes two burrows, one for feeding and one for rearing young. The latter burrow is larger and deeper. Into it the female beetle moves a flat mass of dung. From this she makes the oval or round eggballs an inch or less in diameter and four to six in number. In these eggballs she lays her eggs. From the inside she then plugs the opening of the particular burrow and hovers over the eggballs until the eggs hatch. After that she guards the young beetles until they emerge as grown tumblebugs some two months later.

But the way in which these beetles assist man is even more marvelous than their ball-making activities. By disturbing cattle manure, the breeding place of the horn fly, the dung beetle exercises a natural control over that fly. By their burrowing they interchange soils and incorporate matter.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Pilger Champion—Advertisement: Man and wife want job in a camp. Wife is good cook and willing worker.

Worrell Indicator—Advertisement: Two people wanted for evening meal. —Mrs. Higgins's boarding house.

Eldora Observer—There will be no services at the church Sunday, and no Sunday school. On account varnishing the seats. This will be a great improvement.

Porter County Record—Jeff Ingalls, a farm hand of near New Chicago, became crazed by drinking fermented silo juice and before he could be calmed down he jumped on a hog's back and rode the animal 10 miles, till it died. He was arrested for cruelty to animals and will have to work an extra week to pay for the hog, which his blood was so het up that it was not fit for human food.

Bancroft Tribune—The rabbits have made a clean sweep of the editor's garden while he has been busy getting out the paper. The woodpeckers and sparrows and jays and stray dogs and cats played whaley with our early corn and are now busy on our prize acre. In addition we find a new pest destroying our tomatoes—the devilish little hard-shell terrapins. Praise God we have no mosquitoes this season.

First, the slaves were emancipated. Then women were emancipated. And now children are being emancipated. What next?

Milford Sanitarium

MILFORD, KANSAS

This institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of men suffering from prostate disease, offers them the same surgeons and identical treatment that for 17 years has made Milford famous for the Compound Operation and treatment.

Pains in the lower back, hips, and legs; forgetfulness, low vitality, sleeplessness, nightrising, and bladder trouble are a few of the symptoms of prostate disease.

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LUCIDS

Nadine—Doctor, don't you think I look terribly pale?

Doctor—Yes, I do.

Nadine—What would you advise me to do?

Doctor—Wipe some of the powder off your face.

Yasge—They say poor Bilgewater has been sent to the insane asylum.

Yznaga—Is that so? What subject was he off on?

Yasge—He didn't have a single plan for putting an end to depressions.

Oodles—Do you believe that horseshoes are an emblem of good luck?

Noodles—Yes, if they are on the winning horse.

Smith—Why, man, where did you get such a huge roll of money? I haven't seen so much money at one time since Sitting Bull was a calf.

Moscovitzkinski—I'm on the relief roll.

Smith—I have known of a lot of people being on the relief roll but I never saw one of them have that much money before. I wish you would explain it to me.

Moscovitzkinski—I'm a foreigner.

Naomi—They say that Clabber girl gets her complexion from her mother's people.

Marguerite—I didn't know they kept a 10-cent store.

Mr. Younghusband—I tell you, matrimony produces a lot of changes.

Neighbor—What's that got to do with the case?

Mr. Younghusband—Why, for instance, in one short year I have been changed from a sighing lover to a loving sire.

"I can't understand how some things get their names," declared the critical boarder.

"Just what do you mean? I'll bite," said the star boarder.

"Well," the comedian went on, "take this strawberry shortcake for instance. If they had called it shortberry strawcake I could have seen the point."

Divorce Judge—I understand your husband is willing to allow you the custody of the home, the automobile, the radio, the poodle and the bank account, while he will take the children, the sewing machine and the washing machine.

Applicant—Stop the divorce! I shall never find another husband who is as generous as that!

Rhodes—Did that little oil deal of yours turn out to be a paying investment?

Weed—Oh, yes—only I wasn't the payee.

Little Nellie—Mother, where do people go when they die?

Mother—I can't tell.

Nellie—Why, mamma, didn't you ever study geography?

Wife—Well, anyway, we women don't go around buying votes for $2 apiece, as you men do.

Husband—You would if you could get them for $1.98 apiece instead of $2.

Officer—Is that gun loaded?

Citizen—Of course. I'm hunting for a young man who took my daughters out rowing and tried to scare them by rocking the boat.

Officer—All right. He's over there by the river. But be sure not to hit anybody else or it'll go hard with you.

She—And what is your main objection to embarking on the sea of matrimony?

He—The squalls.

Skinker—It was a very unlucky thing that your wife slipped on a banana skin as she did on the sidewalk.

Dewberry—Yes. They carried her into a hat store.

Sorghum—How is your garden doing this year?

Waffles—My cutworms and caterpillars were never better—but my potato bugs look undernourished for some reason.

Mrs. Youngbride (in cigar store)—How much are your cigars? I want to buy some for my husband.

Dealer—We have our Vesuvius Specials for $3.75 a box, our Habana-Key-Westodoro Coronas for $2.25 and our famous Twoferino Impuras with gold band on each one at 99 cents.

Mrs. Youngbride—I will take the 99 cent ones. I always knew my husband was paying more than necessary for his smokes.

Hubby—If you don't stop nagging me I'm going to tell you a few things.

Wifey—You might begin by telling me why you called me "Baby" in your sleep last night.

Doctor—Your husband is a very sick man and he needs a special nurse.

Mrs. Gnaggs—Well, if he has to have a nurse I wish you would send a homely one.

Doctor—I would do it if I could—but all the homely ones have starved to death during the depression.

During a pause in the sermon the deacon leaned over and whispered to the minister "Remember, you were going to say something about the high cost of living."

"I haven't forgotten it," replied the minister. "I'll speak of it after the collection has been taken up."

Podunk—What did Eli Cornpone see when he took that trip to Washington recently?

Peewee—Nothing. He spent all his time hunting for the silver dollar that George Washington threw across the river. And then he didn't find it.

Bjorn—So you bought a radio thinking it would keep your children home evenings?

Poul—Yes. But now it's worse. They wait around until the announcer says "Good night, everybody!"

DO YOU KNOW THAT

During the 1934 drought the government bought 8,279,000 head of cattle and 3,608,700 sheep.

Ethiopians detest being called Abyssinians because Abyssinia means "mixed race" while Ethiopia means "burned by the sun."

There are more than 4,000,000 lepers in the world today.

Baltimore was second only to New York in the shipping business during the first six months of 1935.

Not all insects are destructive to plants, some preying upon the harmful insects.

According to the Commissioner of Reclamation the new reservoir or artificial lake created by Boulder Dam holds 1,453,915,000,000 gallons of water.

The Bruckner weather cycle indicates that about 35 years elapse between periods of severe drought.

Since 1931 Brazil has destroyed 35,121,000 bags of coffee—to keep the surplus low.

Ninety per cent of the farm homes in the United States are without bathtubs; 30 per cent of the village homes and 10 per cent of the city homes also lack this "necessity."

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